

Substance Abuse  
in Nevada:  
A Data Book for  
Prevention  
Planning







# Substance Abuse in Nevada: A Data Book for Prevention Planning in Nevada

A Project of the Nevada Statewide Coalition  
Partnership and Coop Consulting, Inc., 2007

# Statewide Nevada Acknowledgements



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**The appendices of this document contain a contact list for all of the state's substance abuse prevention coalitions. Call your local community substance abuse prevention coalition today to see how you can help prevent substance abuse in your community.**

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# Statewide Nevada Introduction



## INTRODUCTION

This is a publication of the “Nevada Data Project”. The project was implemented by the Nevada Statewide Coalition Partnership with funding from the Nevada State Incentive Grant (SIG), a Cooperative Agreement grant from the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP), a division of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). The funding is administered by Nevada’s Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Agency (SAPTA), an agency of the Nevada Mental Health and Developmental Services Division. Join Together Northern Nevada (JTNN), a substance abuse prevention coalition located in Reno and serving Washoe County, served as the coordinator and fiscal agent for the project. JTNN contracted with Coop Consulting, Inc., a research and evaluation firm, to lead the design and implementation of the project. An ad hoc Data and Evaluation Committee, made up of members of the Partnership and state staff from SAPTA, provided guidance in all aspects of the project.

The goal of the project was to collect comprehensive data for more effective prevention planning by Nevada’s communities. To accomplish this goal, two primary data collection strategies were devised. One strategy was designed to obtain statistically reliable data about community and state-level substance abuse and related problems – a statewide random telephone survey with a sample sufficiently large enough to represent each of the state’s coalitions was initiated to gather these data (384 was the targeted number of completed interviews from each geographic region). The second strategy was designed to obtain data from multiple sectors of the community that can serve as a local baseline measure of perceptions and norms about the severity of high risk and underage drinking and their consequences, and which can provide specific local information that can be used to target specific interventions – a local convenience survey was developed and implemented by the state’s coalitions, collected from community sectors chosen by the coalitions (to obtain a sufficiently large enough sample in each area, each coalition agreed to collect 350 completed surveys). In both survey processes, the coalition target numbers were exceeded in most cases.

Archival data about key indicators are also important to community level planning. Large amounts of data are collected and compiled by state agencies that can be very useful. Data that have been published previously as part of Nevada’s 2005 substance abuse Needs Assessment have been updated where possible and included in this project so as to provide the most comprehensive picture of the available data possible. Data include substance use indicators, along with data on some of the major consequences of use, and data reflecting common risk and protective factors associated with substance abuse behaviors. Treatment admission data may also prove useful for planning and are included in the state level report.

### TELEPHONE SURVEY



The statewide telephone survey was designed to solicit information about a range of substance abuse behaviors, beliefs and opinions, risks, and related resiliency items. The items in the survey were, to the extent possible, chosen from existing, validated, national surveys.

As the resulting survey instrument and implementation protocol are similar to those required for the nationally implemented Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS), a Request for Proposal solicited bids from national survey firms with demonstrated experience implementing the BRFSS and similar rigorous survey protocols. JTNN selected and contracted with the Burlington, Vermont office of Macro International Inc. (Macro) to perform the survey's data collection. The statewide telephone survey

was implemented from April through July of 2007. Data collection was conducted via telephone surveys with randomly selected adults in randomly selected, telephone-equipped Nevada households.

The telephone survey sample of numbers was drawn from the total non-institutionalized Nevadan adult population (ages 18 and older) residing in telephone-equipped dwellings. This population excluded adults: (1) in penal, mental, or other institutions; (2) living in other group quarters such as dormitories, barracks, convents, or boarding houses; (3) contacted at their second home during a stay of less than 30 days; (4) living in a home without a telephone; and (5) who do not speak English well enough to be interviewed, except for Spanish-speaking respondents, who were then interviewed by Spanish-speaking interviewers. The resulting sample provided for a proportional-to-adult population, stratified, statewide random sample of telephone-equipped Nevada households. At the conclusion of the survey period, 4,678 telephone interviews were completed.

The survey's sample design specified a list-assisted, random digit dial (RDD) sample of Nevada's telephone-equipped households. The list-assisted RDD procedure assures that households with telephone numbers assigned since the publication of current directories, as well as those with deliberately unlisted numbers, are sampled in their correct proportions. List-assisted state RDD samples are generated by first preparing, and then maintaining, an up-to-date list of all current operating telephone exchanges (three-digit prefixes) in Nevada's area codes. These telephone exchanges, when combined with all four-digit numbers from 0000 to 9999, constitute the set of all possible working Nevada telephone numbers, both residential and non-residential.

This set of all possible telephone numbers is then arranged in ascending order by exchange and suffix, and divided into blocks of 100 numbers each. Cross-reference directories are utilized to determine which of these blocks contain at least one listed residential number (a.k.a. one-plus blocks). The one-plus blocks are then matched to a database of listed phone numbers to identify whether the phone number is listed or unlisted. A random sample of telephone numbers is drawn from the one-plus blocks, sampling listed numbers relative to unlisted numbers at a 1.5:1 ratio. This procedure assures that all new and unlisted numbers are sampled in their correct proportions.



The JTNN Needs Assessment main study included a stratified sample design. This design specified ten geographic strata that encompassed the entire state (these ten geographic areas represent the coverage areas of the state's substance abuse prevention coalitions), plus one strata that comprised a Hispanic surname oversample. Each geographic area was made up of one or more Nevada counties.

Macro purchased a random sample of telephone numbers from Genesys, a national vendor that provides lists of precisely generated telephone numbers, as required by the JTNN contract. These records were pre-screened for non-working and business numbers and configured in batches of 50. An initial sample load of 16,830 records was released on April 23; 16,800 additional records were released on May 9, and 15,150 more on May 16.

Data collection began April 19th, 2007 and ended on July 26th, 2007. The sample design called for a minimum total of 4,220 completed interviews. The target for each strata (each coalition geographic area) was 384 completes. In all, 4,648 interviews were collected. Completes by strata are detailed in the appendix. A computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) approach was implemented for data collection. The telephone survey was fielded from Macro's Plattsburgh, New York CATI Research Center, as well as their sister company, Opinion Research Corporation's, Tucson, Arizona, and Reno, Nevada CATI Research Centers. The telephone survey followed a 15-attempt protocol, in which 15 attempts were made until a final disposition was obtained.

Experienced, supervised personnel conducted the JTNN Needs Assessment interviews using Computers for Marketing Corporation's (CfMC) CATI software package. To maximize response rates, Macro concentrated calls in the respondent's time zone between 5 p.m. and 9 p.m. Monday through Friday; and between 9 a.m. and 7 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday. A portion of calls was conducted between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. Monday through Friday, in order to complete interviews with respondents who were only at home during the day. The average interview length was 18.8 minutes. Screening to randomly select a respondent in the household took approximately 1.5 minutes.

## CONVENIENCE SURVEY



Brief convenience surveys can be useful tools in collecting local data that give very specific information for targeted assessment and planning purposes. To that end, adult, youth, and a Native American convenience survey instruments were developed. These were implemented from March through June 2007 by every community coalition. A total of 8,924 surveys were collected, on paper, from every community in Nevada. These surveys were completed through a broad range of strategies, including one-on-one interview sessions, door-to-door collection strategies, in front of key business locations in communities where a broad range of the population could reasonably be expected to frequent, e-mail strategies, community and focus group collection strategies, and other creative, grass roots approaches. The very large return rate is a reflection of the success of community coalitions in devising these collection strategies.

The goal of these convenience surveys was to collect information about local norms and perceptions of use, ease of access, severity of community behaviors, severity of underage binge drinking and related problems, and similar

issues. This data can help local communities determine where and how to focus their efforts when they complete community action plans in the future.

The survey was distributed and collected by each community coalition. Completed surveys were submitted to Coop Consulting for data entry and analysis. JTNN managed the submission and tracking process for this project element.

## ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication consists of three major components: the results of a statewide telephone survey implemented by a national telephone research company, the results of convenience surveys implemented by all of the state's substance abuse prevention coalitions, and archival data provided by the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Agency (SAPTA). A fourth component, treatment admission data, is included in the state level report.

# Statewide Nevada Demographics & Archival Data

## DEMOGRAPHICS

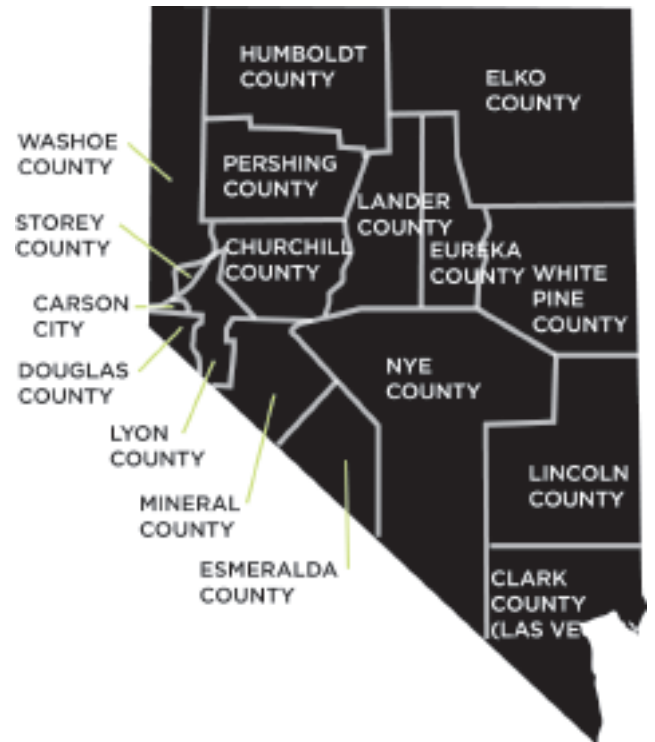
### Coalition: Nevada Statewide

#### Population Estimate<sup>1</sup>

	Number	Percent
Age 0-18	722,872	26.5
Age 19-44	103,5374	37.9
Age 45-64	664,326	24.3
Age 65+	308,506	11.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,731,077</b>	<b>100</b>

#### Race Ethnicity Estimate<sup>1</sup>

	Number	Percent
Native American/Alaskan	35,892	1.3
Asian/Pacific Islander	181,059	6.6
Black/African American	188,570	6.9
Latino/Hispanic	670,381	24.5
White	1,655,175	60.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,731,077</b>	<b>100</b>



**ARCHIVAL DATA****Community Domain**

<b>Availability of Drugs <sup>2</sup></b>		
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per 1,000</b>
Youth Accessible Tobacco Outlets	1,974	2.7
Liquor Licenses	3,419	1.3

<b>Transition &amp; Mobility <sup>3</sup></b>		
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Owner occupied housing	457,248	60.9
Renter occupied housing	293,918	39.1

<b>Low Neighborhood Attachment <sup>4</sup></b>		
	<b>Number</b>	
Active Voters	1,186,656	60.3%
Correctional Facility Inmates	4223	2.4 per 1,000 adults

<b>Extreme Economic Deprivation <sup>5</sup></b>		
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Persons Below Poverty Level (2004)	266,984	11.1
Children Below Poverty Level (2003)	91,562	15.8
Unemployment (2006)	54,217	2.1
Food Stamp Recipients (*SFY 07)	118,923	4.4
TANF (*SFY 07)	17,586	0.6
Free/Reduced Lunch (School Year 05-06)	171,118	41.5
Median Household Income (2004)	\$47,231	
Low Birth Weight (2004)	2,799	7.96

## ARCHIVAL DATA

### Family Domain

Family History of Problem Behavior and Family Management Problems <sup>6</sup>		
	Number	Per 100,000
Reported Child Abuse/Neglect (2002)	2,875	5.1
Female/No Husband Present (1999)	83,482	11.1
Non-High School Graduates (2000)	253,374	19.4

Family Conflict <sup>7</sup>		
	Number	Per 100,000
Divorce (2003)	16,335	9.5
Reported Domestic Violence (2005)	31,237	1,143.8

Parental Attitudes/Involvement <sup>8</sup>		
	Number	Per 1,000
Adult Drug Related Arrests (2005)	10,608	5.8
Adult Alcohol Related Arrests (2005)	15,796	8.6
Adult Property Crime Arrests (2005)	14,990	8.2
Adult Violent Crime Arrests (2005)	19,786	10.8

### School Domain

Commitment to School	
	Percent
H.S. Dropout Rate (School Year 05-06) ) <sup>9</sup>	5.7
Average Student Attendance (School Year 05-06) ) <sup>10</sup>	93.7
Student Graduation Rate (School Year 05-06) <sup>10</sup>	64.9

Incidents occurring at school (2005-2006 school year)		
	Number	Per 1,000 students
Violent Incidents	10,052	24.4
Weapon Incidents	749	1.8
Substance Incidents	1,226	3.0
Habitual Offenders	81	0.2
Truants	1,702	4.1

**ARCHIVAL DATA****Individual/Peer Domain**

<b>Problem Behavior <sup>12</sup></b>		
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per 1,000 youth &lt;18</b>
Youth Suicide (2004)	11	.02
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per 1,000 Fem. 15-17</b>
Teen Birth Rate (2004)	3787	46.59

<b>Juvenile Justice Referrals <sup>13</sup></b>		
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per 1,000 youth &lt;18</b>
Alcohol Related	2,209	6.7
Drug Related	2,295	7.0
Property Related	8,687	26.3
Weapons Related	475	1.4

<b>Alcohol &amp; Drug associated Traffic Crashes <sup>14</sup></b>		
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per 1,000</b>
Alcohol/Drug Related Fatalities (2002)	162	0.07
Alcohol/Drug Related Injury Crashes (2002)	2,010	0.91
Alcohol/Drug Related Crashes (2002)	4,314	1.96
Alcohol/Drug Related Fatalities (2005)	159	0.06

<b>Hospital Data for Discharges &amp; Deaths <sup>15</sup></b>		
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Drug/Alcohol Related Discharges	5,188	2.3
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per 1,000</b>
Drug/Alcohol Related Deaths	652	28.5

<b>AIDS, HIV and Sexually Transmitted Disease <sup>16</sup></b>		
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per 100,000</b>
AIDS	253	9.6
HIV	332	12.6
Chlamydia	8,299	316.1
Gonorrhea	2,766	105.3
Syphilis	136	5.2

**ARCHIVAL DATA**

Individual/Peer Domain (continued)

<b>Youth Underage Drinking/Drug Use <sup>17</sup> (2005)</b>	
	<b>Percent</b>
Lifetime Alcohol Use	74.1
Alcohol Use Before Age 13	31.1
30 Day Use of Alcohol	41.4
30 Day Binge Drinking	24.8
Lifetime Methamphetamine Use	11.7
Lifetime Marijuana Use	39.3
Marijuana Use Before Age 13	12.4
30 Day Use of Marijuana	17.3

<b>Youth Perception of Risk <sup>17</sup> (2005)</b>	
	<b>Percent</b>
Riding in Car with Impaired Driver	26.4
Driving a Car After Drinking	10.4
IV Drug Use	3.9
Drugs on School Property	32.6
Marijuana Use on School Property	5.7

<b>Adult Alcohol Use <sup>18</sup> (2006)</b>	
	<b>Percent</b>
Heavy Alcoholic Drinking	5.8
30 Day Use of Alcohol	55.7
Binge Drinking	15.5

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# Native American Demographics & Archival Data

## DEMOGRAPHICS

County: Statewide



### Nevada's American Indian/Alaska Native Population by County

County	2000 Nevada	2000 AI/AN Alone	2000 AI/AN Multi-Race	2000 AI/AN Total	% of population Change 2000 v 1990
<b>Carson City</b>	52,457	1,259	463	1,722	13.8
<b>Churchill</b>	23,982	1,146	297	1,443	28.0
<b>Clark</b>	1,375,765	10,895	9,833	20,728	69.8
<b>Douglas</b>	41,259	692	323	1,015	21.4
<b>Elko</b>	45,291	2,400	447	2,847	12.8
<b>Esmeralda</b>	971	50	31	81	-32.4
<b>Eureka</b>	1,651	26	42	41	-36.6
<b>Humboldt</b>	16,106	647	167	814	-9.4
<b>Lander</b>	5,794	231	50	281	-21.7
<b>Lincoln</b>	4,165	73	36	109	25.9
<b>Lyon</b>	34,501	844	449	1,293	35.5
<b>Mineral</b>	5,071	779	59	838	4.1
<b>Nye</b>	32,485	636	460	1,096	27.5
<b>Pershing</b>	6,693	229	100	329	12.3
<b>Storey</b>	3,399	49	46	95	-3.9
<b>Washoe</b>	339,486	6,162	2,908	9,070	25.2
<b>White Pine</b>	9,181	302	91	393	2.7
<b>Nevada Total</b>	1,998,257	26,420	15,802	42,222	34.5

## ARCHIVAL DATA

County: Statewide



## Statewide Native American Demographics Nevada (2000 Census)

Tribe/Area	Total Tribal Membership	Population	% of population Change 2000 v. 1990	Median Age	% Un-employed	% of Individuals below Poverty
<b>Battle Mountain Reservation</b> • Te-Moak Shoshone Tribe	--	124	--	36.7	2.4	28.0
<b>Campbell Ranch</b> • Yerington Paiute Tribe	*1,186 Combined with Yerington	446	--	17.7	6.5	13.7
<b>Carson Colony</b> • Washoe Tribe	*1,615 Combined with Dresslerville & Stewart of NV & Woodsfords of CA	286	2.6	29.5	7.0	24.4
<b>Dresslerville Colony</b> • Washoe Tribe	*1,615 Combined with Carson & Stewart of NV & Woodsfords of CA	315	99.3	31.6	5.6	40.8
<b>Duck Valley Reservation</b>	1,818	1017	--	25.2	20.1	32.4
<b>Duckwater Reservation</b>	318	149	.90	34.6	9.7	18.3
<b>Elko Colony</b> • Te-Moak Shoshone Tribe	--	729	--	27.6	14.9	23.2

## ARCHIVAL DATA

County: Statewide

Tribe/Area	Total Tribal Membership	Population	% of population Change 2000 v. 1990	Median Age	% Un-employed	% of Individuals below Poverty
Ely Reservation	462	133	67.3	29.6	7.0	6.0
Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Colony	*1,002 *Includes both the colony & the reservation	123	-30.0	25.4	32.5	33.3
Fallon Pauite-Shoshone Reservation & Off-Res Trust Lands		620	50.0	30.8	11.8	23.2
Fort McDermitt Reservation	875	309	--	32.8	46.8	30.8
Fort Mojave Reservation & Off-Res Trust Lands	1,182	19	--	63.5	0.0	0.0
Goshute Reservation	443	15	--	28.5	100.0	53.3
Las Vegas Colony	56	108	38.9	30.5	3.0	29.0
Lovelock Colony	345	103	7.5	34.3	17.9	40.2
Moapa River Reservation	295	206	-13.2	32.0	11.5	28.9
Pyramid Lake Reservation	2,157	1734	27.3	32.0	10.5	18.0
Reno-Sparks Colony	691	881	216.8	28.3	13.7	20.4

## ARCHIVAL DATA

County: Statewide

Tribe/Area	Total Tribal Membership	Population	% of population Change 2000 v. 1990	Median Age	% Un-employed	% of Individuals below Poverty
<b>South Fork Reservation and Off-Res Trust Lands</b> • Te-Moak Shoshone Tribe	--	123	--	41.1	5.8	25.8
<b>Stewart Community</b> • Washoe Tribe	*1,615 Combined with Carson & Dresslerville of NV & Woodsfords of CA	196	--	25.8	11.2	13.0
<b>Summit Lake Reservation</b>	106	15	83.3	35.3	0.0	0.0
<b>Timbasha Shoshone Tribe, NV-CA part</b>	2,591	--	0.0	--	--	--
<b>Walker River Reservation</b>	2,172	853	7.6	29.9	22.6	32.5
<b>Wells Colony</b> • Te-Moak Shoshone Tribe	--	54	--	22.7	5.9	36.7
<b>Winnemucca Colony</b>	77	62	-27.9	37.0	21.2	25.4
<b>Yertington Colony</b> • Yerington Paiute Tribe	1,186 Combined with Campbell Ranch	139	-61.7	30.3	9.1	52.5
<b>Yomba Colony</b>	204	96	1.1	31.0	6.7	16.5
<b>Nevada</b>	--	1,998,257	--	35	6.2	10.5
<b>United States</b>	--	281,421,906	--	35.3	5.8	12.4

# Statewide Nevada Telephone Survey

## NEVADA STATEWIDE TELEPHONE SURVEY

The design of the Nevada statewide telephone survey consisted of a random sample of adults aged 18 and above from each of ten geographic regions of the state, plus a sample of Hispanic adults from Clark County. These ten regions are the coverage area of the state's substance abuse prevention coalitions, and together constitute all of Nevada. These regions range in size from one county to three counties. The multi-county coalition areas of the state reflect contiguous groupings of counties with small populations. The breakdown of these regions is reflected in the table below. An additional sample was purchased of Hispanic surname households in Clark County in order to provide data for use by the Hispanic community coalition in that county.

<b>Nevada Coalition</b>	<b>County/-ies in coverage area</b>
BEST Community Coalition	Clark County (shared sample with Goshen)
Churchill Community Coalition	Churchill County
Community Council on Youth	Carson City
Eastern Nevada Community Coalition	Eureka, Lincoln, and White Pine Counties
Frontier Community Coalition	Humboldt, Lander, and Pershing Counties
Goshen Community Development Coalition	Clark County (shared sample with BEST)
Healthy Communities Coalition	Lyon, Storey, and Mineral Counties
Join Together Northern Nevada	Washoe County
Luz Community Development Coalition	Clark County – Hispanic community (standalone sample)
Nye Community Coalition	Esmeralda and Nye Counties
Partners Allied for Community Excellence	Elko County
Partnership of Community Resources	Douglas County
Statewide Native American Coalition	Twenty-seven tribal communities across state and urban area Native Americans (all Native telephone survey participants are included in counties above; not a separate sample)

The survey protocol was designed with a targeted number of 384 participants from each geographic area, with an additional sample selected of 384 Hispanic residents of Clark County. In many areas of the state, the final sample of completed telephone interviews exceeded this target number. Individual county random samples of adults from every county were not possible due to the very small populations of some of the state's counties. For this reason the breakdown of coalition coverage areas was used to gather a sufficient total sample for this survey. From the total statewide sample selected as described above, those respondents who identified themselves as Native American or Alaskan Native were combined and used as a sample to represent individuals served by the Statewide Native American Coalition. A total of 4,648 completed telephone interviews was obtained.

Respondents were contacted in all counties in Nevada. The table below provides a breakdown of respondents (completed interviews) by county.

**DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY COUNTY**

COUNTY	NUMBER	PERCENT
CARSON	373	8.0
CLARK	747	16.1
CHURCHILL	544	11.7
DOUGLAS	393	8.5
ELKO	387	8.3
ESMERALDA	9	.2
EUREKA	48	1.0
HUMBOLDT	185	4.0
LANDER	105	2.3
LINCOLN	158	3.4
LYON	397	8.5
MINERAL	46	1.0
NYE	401	8.6
PERSHING	81	1.7
STORY	33	.7
WASHOE	387	8.3
WHITE PINE	205	4.4
OTHER (SPECIFY)	7	.2
DON'T KNOW	118	2.5
REFUSED	24	.5
TOTAL	4648	100.0

A table of respondent zip codes for the complete sample is included in the Appendix. Following reporting convention, percentage calculations are rounded and in some cases in this report will not sum to 100%.

**DEMOGRAPHICS: STATEWIDE (4,648)**

The demographic information that follows reflects survey data on all respondents' age, marital status, employment status, income, education level, and race. Answers are shown in the tables below. Additional information is contained in the appendix.

Age of Respondents: The age range of respondents represented in the survey was 18 to 99 years of age; the average age was 52.10 years.

**Gender**

	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Female	2717	58.5
Male	1931	41.5
Total	4648	100.0

**Marital Status**

<b>Status</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Married	2718	58.5
Divorced	712	15.3
Widowed	478	10.3
Separated	85	1.8
Never Married	444	9.6
A Member of an Unmarried Couple	174	3.7
Total	4611	99.2
Missing	37	.8
Total with Missing	4648	100.0

**Employment Status**

<b>Status</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Employed for Wages	2130	45.8
Self-Employed	382	8.2
Out of Work for More than a Year	90	1.9
Out of Work for Less than a Year	80	1.7
A Homemaker	417	9.0
A Student	89	1.9
Unable to Work	247	5.3
Total	3435	73.9
Missing	1213	26.1
Total with Missing	4648	100.0

**DEMOGRAPHICS** (CONTINUED)

## Income

<b>Amount</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Less than \$10,000	167	3.6
\$10,000 to less than \$15,000	176	3.8
\$15,000 to less than \$25,000	266	5.7
\$20,000 to less than \$25,000	397	8.5
\$25,000 to less than \$35,000	476	10.2
\$35,000 to less than \$50,000	730	15.7
\$75,000 or more	956	20.6
Total	3168	68.2
Missing	1480	31.8
Total with Missing	4648	100.0

## Education

<b>Completed</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Never attended or only kindergarten	8	.2
Grades 1 through 8 (elementary)	114	2.5
Grades 9 through 11 (some high school)	320	6.9
Grade 12 or GED (high school)	1470	31.6
1 to 3 years of college	1532	33.0
College graduate	1179	25.4
Total	4623	99.5
Missing	25	.5
Total with Missing	4648	100.0

## Race

<b>Race</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
White	3822	82.2
Black or African American	64	1.4
Asian	49	1.1
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	37	.8
American Indian	146	3.1
Alaska Native	9	.2
Total	4127	88.8
Missing	521	11.2
Total with Missing	4648	100.0

A total of 8.5% of the respondents identified themselves as "other" and described their racial background. This information is included in the Appendix.

Respondents also were asked whether or not they identified themselves as Hispanic / Latino.

**DEMOGRAPHICS** (CONTINUED)

## Hispanic / Latino Status

	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	653	14.0
No	3968	85.4
Total	4621	99.4
Missing	27	.6
Total with Missing	4648	100.0

**CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

## Number of Children Under the Age of 18 in Your Household

<b>Number of Children</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
None	3079	66.2
One	551	11.9
Two	604	13.0
Three	252	5.4
Four	105	2.3
Five	31	.7
Six	11	.2
Eight	2	.0
Ten	1	.0
Total	4636	99.7
Missing	12	.3
Total with Missing	4648	100.0

A total of 1,557 respondents, or 34%, reported having one or more children in their household under the age of 18 years.

## Are you the Parent or Guardian of these Children?

	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	1414	30.4
No	142	3.1
Total	1556	33.5
Missing	3092	66.5
Total with Missing	4648	100.0

A total of 1,414, or 91%, of those reporting having children under the age of 18 in their household are also the parents or guardians of those children.

**CHILDREN AND FAMILIES** (CONTINUED)

Respondents who had young children were asked how many hours their children were in daycare or childcare programs.

**Hours per week children in daycare**

<b>Number of hours per week</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
0	649	14.0
1-10	136	2.9
11-20	52	1.1
21-30	43	.9
31-40	82	1.8
41+	25	.5
Total	987	21.2
Missing	3661	78.8
Total with Missing	4648	100.0

**Hours per week children in after-school**

<b>Number of hours per week</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
0	901	19.4
1-5	134	2.9
6-10	76	1.6
11-15	36	.8
16-20	11	.2
21+	28	.6
Total	1186	25.5
Missing	3462	74.5
Total with Missing	4648	100.0



## COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Respondents were asked how many hours per week and per month they spent volunteering in their community. One way to look at the strength of various communities is to see how much time people spend volunteering. Community involvement, hours spent outside work and home in a volunteer capacity are factors in understanding community strengths. In the tables below, 1185 respondents, or just over 25%, report volunteering each week in their community, and 1315, or 28%, report participating in community service activities.

### Hours per week spent volunteering

<b>Number of hours per week</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
0	3415	73.5
1-2	421	9.1
3-4	254	5.5
5+	510	11.0
Total	4600	99.0
Missing	48	1.0
Total with Missing	4648	100.0

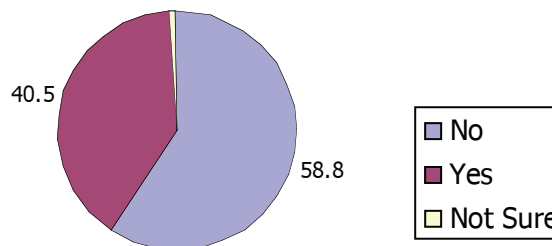
### Hours spent in community service activities per month

<b>Number of hours per month</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
0	3302	71.0
1-3	387	8.3
4-6	332	7.1
7-10	249	5.4
11-15	100	2.2
16+	247	5.3
Total	4617	99.3
Missing	31	.7
Total with Missing	4648	100.0

**COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT** (CONTINUED)

Positive adult presence, outside the family, can be very important for youth, often leading to less risky behaviors and creating adolescent resiliency. Respondents were asked if they had a mentoring or nurturing relationship with youth other than their own children in the community.

**Have mentoring or nurturing relationship with youth in your community (not your children)?**



Research suggests that family time spent in non-television related activities-- such as games, reading, sports, discussions, exercise, craft projects, school activities, hobbies, etc.—is beneficial to child mental and physical health outcomes. These types of activities are also important in building positive family relationships that support healthy youth development. Questions were asked to reflect what types of activities parents were involved in with their children and facility/frequency of discussion on drugs, including alcohol. The data below, which are frequently about family behaviors, should be understood within the context of the 1414 adults, reported above, who are the parent or guardian of one or more children in their household.

Times family had dinner together without TV on

Number of times in the past week	Number	Percent
0	294	6.3
1-2	223	4.8
3-4	317	6.8
5-7	553	11.9
Total	1387	29.8
Missing	3261	70.2
Total with Missing	4648	100.0

Of the 1414 adults who reported being a parent or guardian of children in the household, 1093, or 77%, report having dinner together without the TV on at least once during the past week.

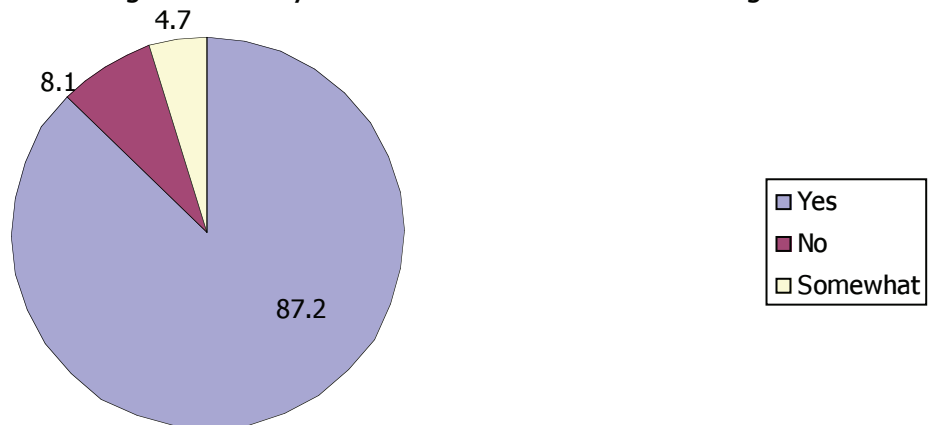
**COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT** (CONTINUED)

Number of times you attended religious or spiritual services with your children in the past three months?

Number of times in past 3 months	Number	Percent
0	633	13.6
1-3	210	4.5
4-6	136	2.9
7-10	81	1.7
11+	339	7.3
Total	1399	30.1
Missing	3249	69.9
Total with Missing	4648	100.0

Respondents were asked if they felt they had the knowledge to talk to their children about alcohol and drugs, and how often those conversations occurred.

Do you have the knowledge to talk to your children about alcohol and drugs?



How many times have you talked to your children about drug and alcohol issues during the past three months?

Number of times in past 3 months	Number	Percent
0	256	5.5
1-2	227	4.9
3-5	284	6.1
6-8	109	2.3
9+	306	6.6
Child is too young for this topic	207	4.5
Total	1389	29.9
Missing	3259	70.1
Total with Missing	4648	100.0

## PERCEPTION OF RISK

Perception of risk addresses the likelihood that a respondent believes there will be a negative consequence of a particular activity. This can provide various ways for communities to consider planning for community level change. The sections below show respondents' perception of risk related to alcohol use, access, and drinking and driving.

### Perceived Risk of Underage Drinking and Underage Drinking and Driving

Research suggests that the degree of perceived risk of specific, immediate consequences of (in this case underage drinking and drinking and driving) can determine the likelihood of that behavior.

The items related on the graph below look at:

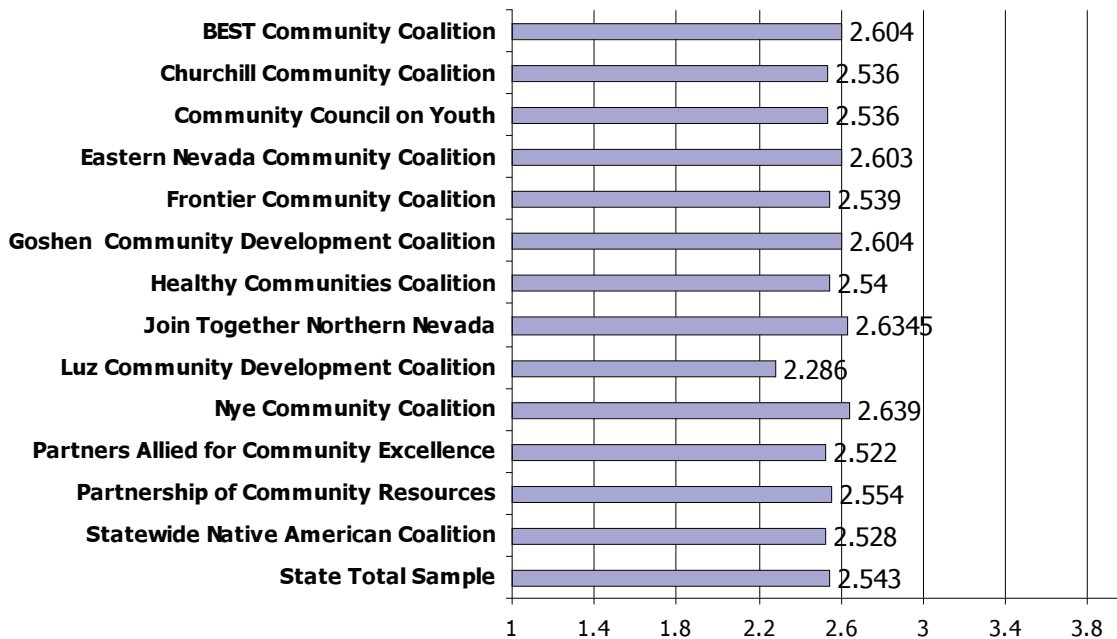
- how likely the respondents thought it was that someone underage who was drinking would be caught by the police;
- how likely someone under 21 who was drinking and driving would be to lose their license;
- how likely it was that nothing would happen to someone under 21 who was caught drinking and driving (this item was reverse-coded to match response direction of the two questions above).

Items in the survey were combined to create a scale that measures perceived risk with regard to underage drinking and underage drinking and driving. Each of the items was scored on a scale that ranged from 1 = very likely to 4 = very unlikely (the ratings were added and divided by 4 to create a scale score between 1 and 4).

## PERCEPTION OF RISK (CONTINUED)

The following graphs provide the average ratings for each of the coalition areas in the state. The Luz Coalition is representative of Clark County Hispanics and the Statewide Native American Coalition includes Nevada Native Americans from all the Tribes in the state.

### Perceived Risk of Underage Drinking/Underage Drinking and Driving



The average score of 2.54 indicates that respondents think there is little perception of risk that underage youth will suffer any consequences for drinking alcohol or for drinking and driving. A scale score of 2.5 is a neutral score, the midpoint between very likely and very unlikely.

### Perceived Risk of Drinking and Driving Behaviors

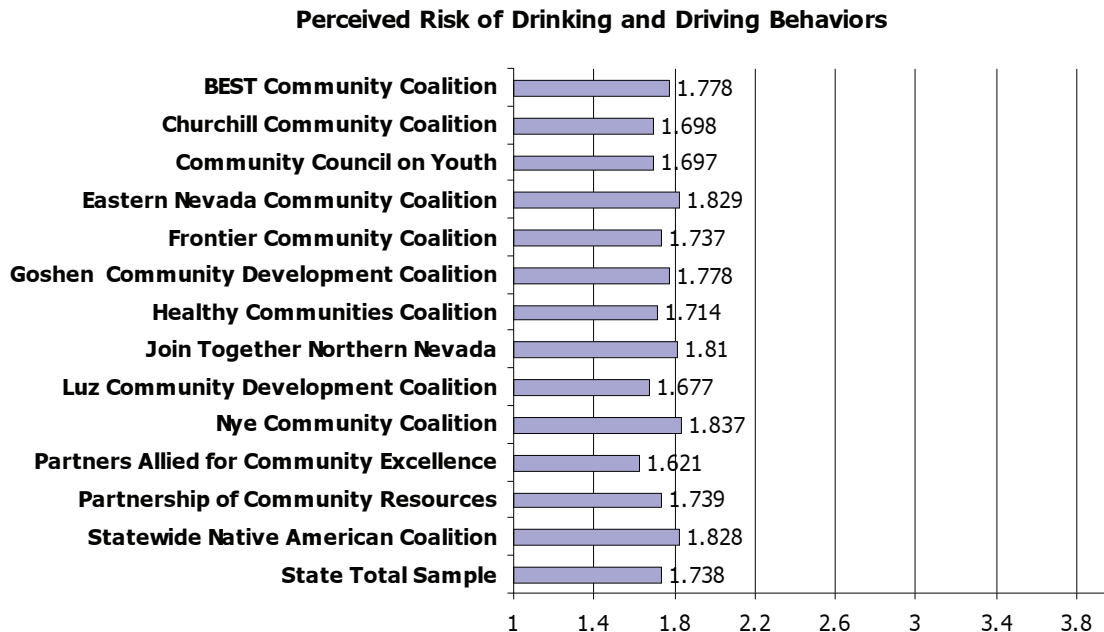
Motor vehicle-related injuries are a leading cause of death in Nevada; this includes minors affected by alcohol-related accidents. The information below deals with perceptions of risk involved in drinking and driving, and the likelihood of being impacted if driving under the influence (DUI).

Perception of drinking and driving risks are measured in the section below through the following survey items:

- likelihood of being stopped by the police when driving with more than the legal blood alcohol limit;
- likelihood of being convicted if you were stopped and charged with DUI;
- likelihood of being arrested if stopped by the police for DUI.

## PERCEPTION OF RISK (CONTINUED)

Ratings were summed as for the previous scale and average score for the sample identified in the following graph and compared to other coalition areas in the state.



The average state score of 1.738 indicates that respondents think it is somewhat likely that people will suffer consequences of drinking and driving.

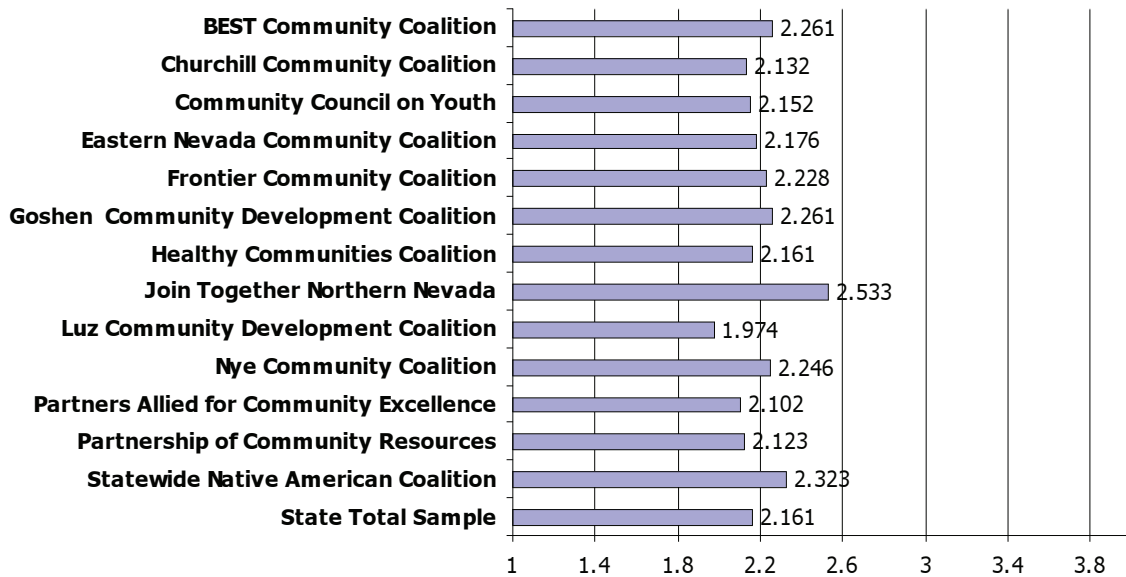
## Perceived Risk of Providing Alcohol to Minors and Intoxicated Patrons

An important aspect of alcohol use is how minors and intoxicated persons obtain alcohol, where it is purchased, and consequences of selling to underage persons. The graph reflects the perceived risk of selling alcohol to a minor or an intoxicated person. A risk scale for illegally providing alcohol was constructed from two survey items (the individual responses to these two items are included in the appendix):

- the likelihood of being arrested for selling alcohol to an intoxicated person;
- the likelihood of being given a citation and fined for giving or selling alcohol to someone under 21 years of age.

## PERCEPTION OF RISK (CONTINUED)

### Perceived Risk of Providing/Selling Alcohol to Minors or Intoxicated Persons



The average state score of 2.16 indicates that respondents think it is only somewhat likely that people will suffer consequences of selling alcohol to minors and intoxicated persons (1 = very likely, 4 = very unlikely).

Respondents also were asked about the consequences of selling to someone less than 21 years of age.

### Consequences for selling alcohol to minors

Possibility	Number	Percent
They would be fined	2205	47.4
Lose their license to sell	1313	28.2
They would go to jail	579	12.5
Nothing would happen	353	7.6
Total	4450	95.7
Missing	198	4.3
Total with Missing	4648	100.0

**PERCEPTION OF RISK** (CONTINUED)

How frequent and present are police sobriety checkpoints? The awareness of enforcement activity is one of the key predictors of perception of risk. Information below reflects how many times respondents had been through a sobriety checkpoint in the past year, which can serve as one measure of awareness of the level of enforcement activity.

Number of times through a sobriety checkpoint in the past year?

<b>Times in the past year</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
0	4254	91.5
1	218	4.7
2	92	2.0
3	23	.5
4	9	.2
5	5	.1
6	2	.0
8	10	.2
10	8	.2
Total	4621	99.4
Missing	27	.6
Total with Missing	4648	100.0

Responses ranged from 0 to 10 with the majority of responses 0. The average number of times for the entire sample was .15 (almost 0) indicating that sobriety checkpoints are very infrequent.

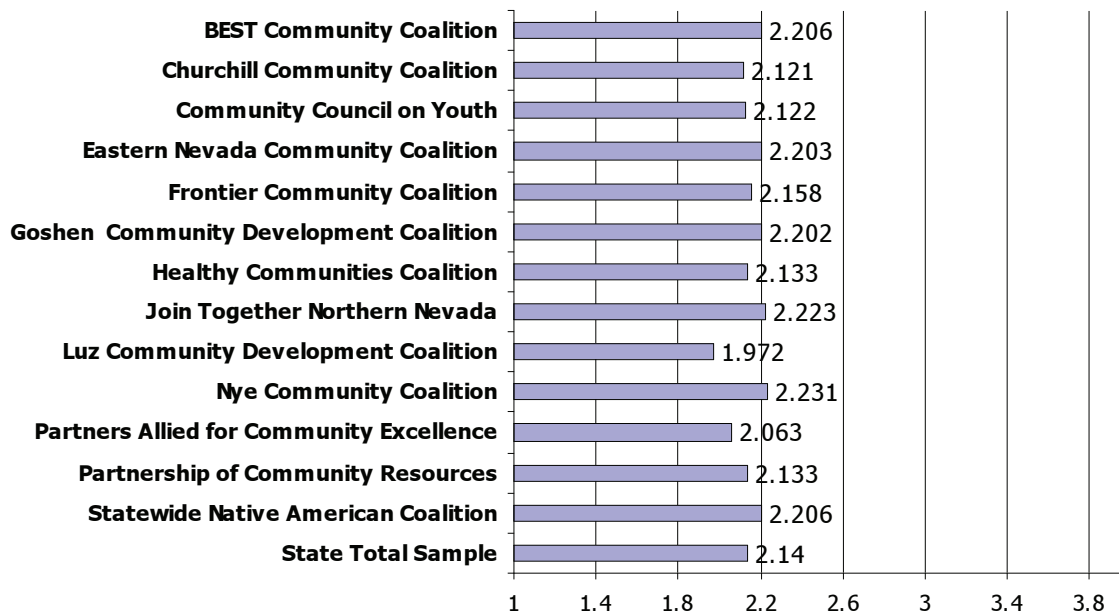
**Perception of Harm to Self**

Another question focused on the risk of harming themselves physically and in other ways when they have 5 or more drinks of alcohol once or twice a week. Binge and heavy drinking is associated with multiple poor health outcomes, including addiction, disability due to injury, early death, and physical and mental health problems. The average rating for harm to self was 3.37 indicating that respondents thought 5 or more drinks at one sitting once or twice a week is a great risk.

<b>Risk</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
No Risk	126	2.7
Slight Risk	548	11.8
Moderate Risk	1391	29.9
Great Risk	2469	53.1
Total	4534	97.5
Missing	114	2.5
Total with Missing	4648	100.0

**PERCEPTION OF RISK** (CONTINUED)Overall Perception of Risk

How does a community perceive risk? What is the perceived impact of alcohol use on a community? The graph below includes all risk items discussed above. It is a global measure of a community's perception of the risks associated with getting caught drinking if underage, drinking and driving, selling alcohol to minors and intoxicated patrons and harm to self from binge drinking.

**Overall Perception of Risk Related to Alcohol**

The state average of 2.14 indicates that respondents felt it was only somewhat likely that people experience consequences from underage drinking, getting caught drinking if underage, drinking and driving, selling alcohol to minors and intoxicated patrons and harm to self from binge drinking (the midpoint risk measure on this scale is 2.5; risk is very likely = 1, risk is very unlikely = 4). The response frequencies to all individual survey questions are included in the appendix.

## NORMS

Norms provide the context for behavior choices. Respondents were asked whether they agreed or disagreed that parents should not let their children or their children's friends who are under 18 years of age drink alcohol at home. Respondents used a five point rating from strongly agree to strongly disagree.

Rating	Number	Percent
Strongly agree	2966	63.8
Agree	700	15.1
Neither agree nor disagree	288	6.2
Disagree	365	7.9
Strongly disagree	295	6.3
Total	4614	99.3
Missing	34	.7
Total with Missing	4648	100.0

## PRICING

Do pricing strategies increase retail sales? The table below shows whether respondents agree that they are more likely to buy alcohol from a store that advertises discount pricing on alcohol.

Rating	Number	Percent
I don't buy alcohol	984	21.2
Strongly agree	564	12.1
Agree	727	15.6
Neither agree nor disagree	882	19.0
Disagree	786	16.9
Strongly disagree	657	14.1
Total	4600	99.0
Missing	48	1.0
Total with Missing	4648	100.0

## PROMOTION

How prominent is advertising for alcohol at public events? The information below reflects how often respondents see alcohol advertising at sporting and other events they might attend.

Rating	Number	Percent
I don't attend these events	298	6.4
A lot	1979	42.6
Sometimes	1599	34.4
Never	659	14.2
Total	4535	97.6
Missing	113	2.4
Total with Missing	4648	100.0

## ENFORCEMENT OF ALCOHOL LAWS

What is the perception of enforcement of alcohol laws in Nevada? Should sobriety checkpoints be a regular part of police activity? Respondents were asked if they agree that police should conduct regular sobriety checkpoints to detect drinking and driving. The table below details their responses.

Rating	Number	Percent
Strongly agree	2704	58.2
Agree	1314	28.3
Neither agree nor disagree	259	5.6
Disagree	233	5.0
Strongly disagree	99	2.1
Total	4609	99.2
Missing	39	.8
Total with Missing	4648	100.0

Are enforcement practices sufficient? The table below details respondent perception as to whether Nevada's enforcement of drinking and driving laws was appropriate, ranking from "too strict" to "not strict enough".

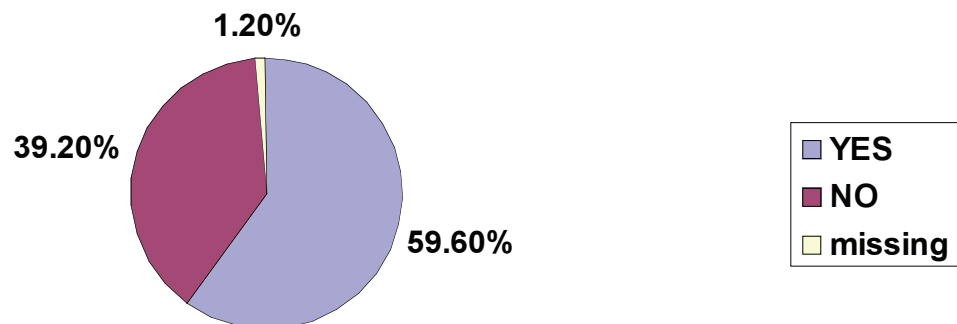
Rating	Number	Percent
Too strict	184	4.0
Not strict enough	1373	29.5
Just about right	1764	38.0
Total	3321	71.5
Missing	1327	28.5
Total with Missing	4648	100.0

**ENFORCEMENT OF ALCOHOL LAWS** (CONTINUED)

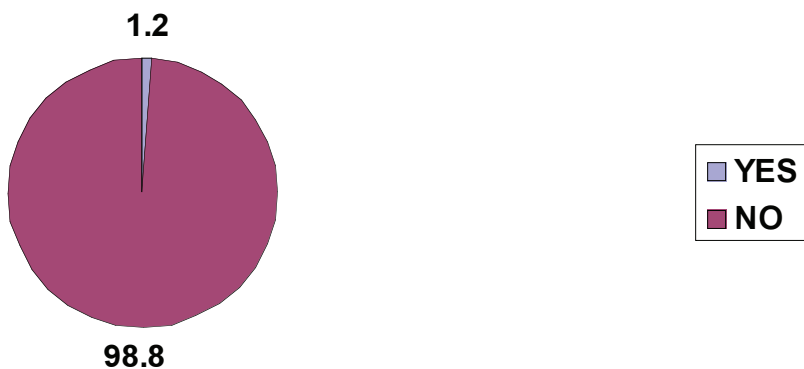
How prominent are police efforts in the community in dealing with drinking and driving?

The graphs below show whether respondents have heard or seen anything about police setting up sobriety checkpoints or other enforcement efforts to catch drivers who were driving while under the influence of alcohol, and whether the respondent has been arrested for DUI in the past year.

**Heard or seen anything about DUI checkpoints or other DUI enforcement activities?**



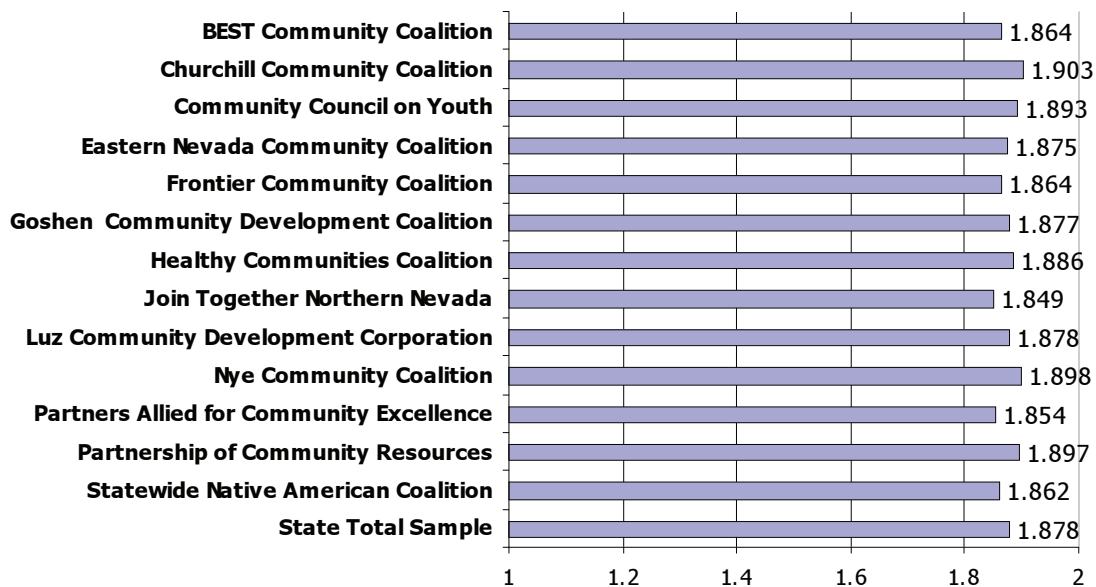
**Have you been arrested for DUI in the past year?**



## RETAIL ACCESS BY INTOXICATED PATRONS

Two items measured retail access issues related to sales to patrons already intoxicated. One question asked if the respondent had seen other people served alcohol when they were already intoxicated during the past 30 days and the other question asked if during the past 30 days the respondent had been served alcohol when they had already had too much to drink. These items were combined into a scale with 1 = yes and 2 = no. Lower scores (closer to 1) indicate that the respondents did not see or experience alcohol control measures through beverage servers or sales people, but instead observed alcohol being made readily available to intoxicated persons.

**Retail Access by Intoxicated Adults**



## ACCESS TO ALCOHOL FOR MINORS

Three items tapped access to alcohol issues for minors. The first question asked respondents (N=107 minors in the sample) how easy it is for them to get alcohol.

Difficulty or Ease of Access to Alcohol Reported by Minors	Number	Percent without Missing
Very difficult	15	14.0
Somewhat difficult	17	15.9
Somewhat easy	30	28.0
Very easy	45	42.1
Total	107	100.0
Missing	4541	
Total with Missing	4648	

**ACCESS TO ALCOHOL FOR MINORS** (CONTINUED)

This was followed by a question that asked the minors who responded how they got their alcohol.

<b>How did you usually get your alcohol (Minors)?</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent without Missing</b>
I did not drink alcohol during the past 30 days	61	69.3
I got it from home with my parents permission	2	2.3
I got it from a friend or acquaintance of my parents	4	4.5
I got it from a brother, sister or other relative	2	2.3
I got from a friend who is under 21	4	4.5
I bought it myself using a fake ID at a store	2	2.3
I bought it myself without using a fake ID at a store	1	1.1
Other	5	5.7
Don't know / not sure	3	3.4
Total	88	95.4
Missing	4560	4.5
Total with Missing	4648	100.0

**Was your ID checked during alcohol purchases in the past 30 days?**

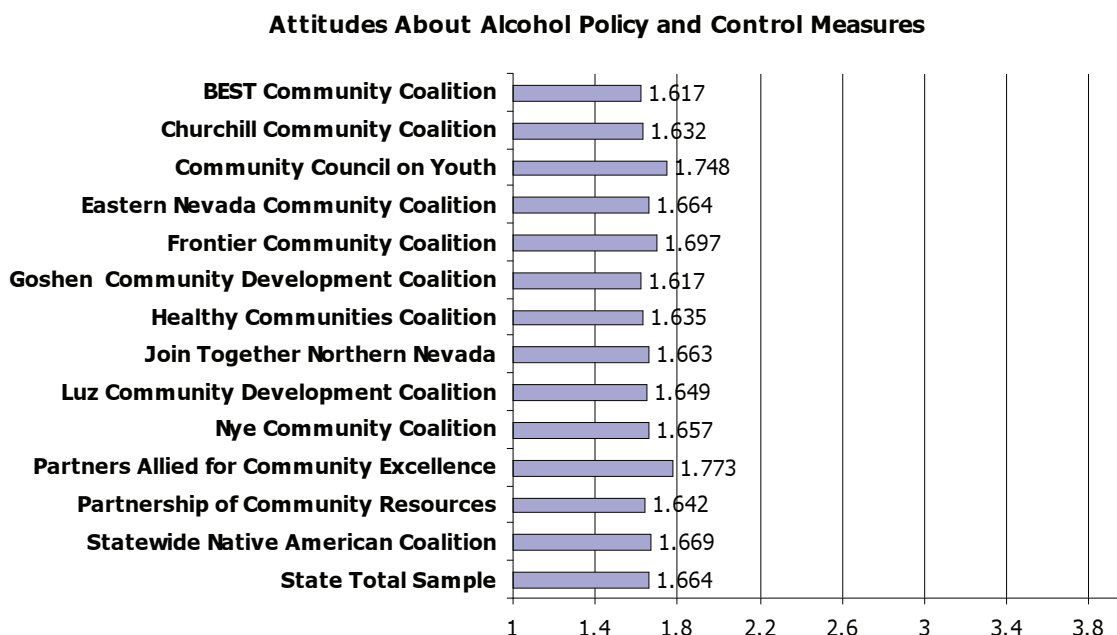


## SUPPORT FOR ALCOHOL POLICY

Five questions at the end of the interview measured respondents' attitudes (strongly favor to strongly oppose) regarding specific legislative and policy controls for alcohol. These questions included:

- Should advertisements for alcoholic beverages within our communities be restricted to making drinking less appealing to kids?
- Alcohol companies often sponsor special events so that they can advertise and sell alcohol there. How strongly would you favor or oppose a recommendation to community planners that they refuse sponsorship by alcohol companies for events attended by teens?
- Increasing efforts to reduce underage drinking will cost money. In order to raise the money, how strongly do you favor or oppose an increase of 5 cents per drink in the tax on beer, wine, and liquor sold to pay for programs for prevention of underage drinking and to increase alcohol prevention and treatment programs?
- Would you favor or oppose laws in Nevada that make it easier for adults to be held liable if they alcohol to a teenager and then someone gets hurt?
- Would you favor or oppose laws or ordinances in your community that penalize adults for hosting underage drinking parties?

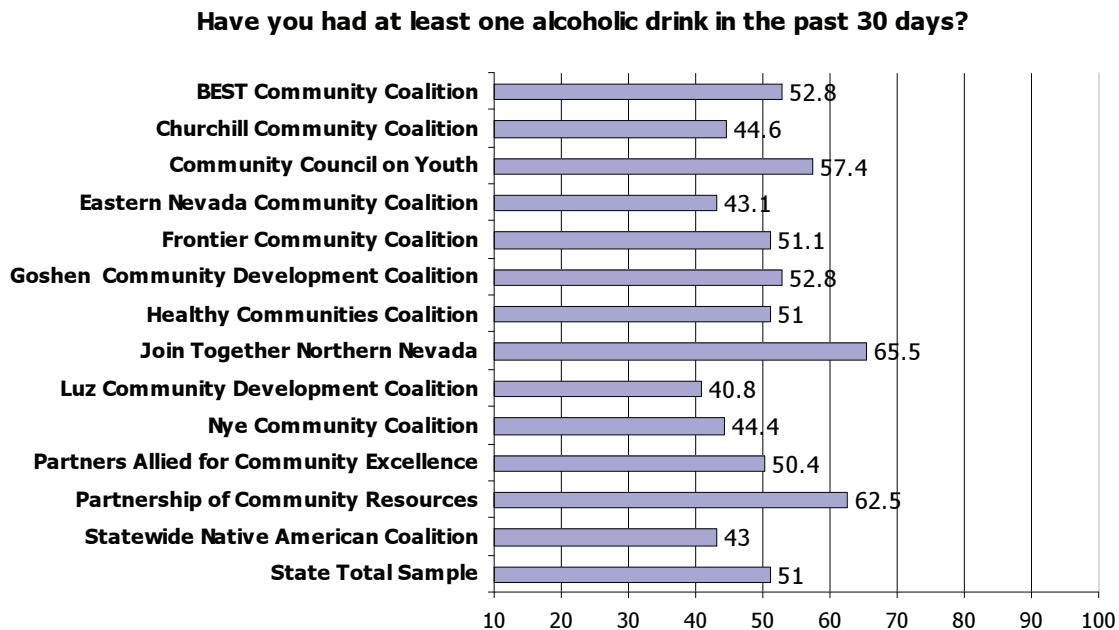
These items were combined into an attitude about alcohol policy scale based on respondents' ratings with 1 = strongly favor and 4 = strongly oppose. Individual responses to all of the items above are included in the appendix.



## ALCOHOL USE

The average age of first use for alcohol in the statewide telephone sample was 15.8 years. Respondents reported started drinking as early as infancy and as late as 55 years. The question asked respondents to report on age of first use for drinking more “than a sip or two” of alcohol.

Respondents were asked if they had at least one alcoholic drink in the past 30 days. This will provide an indication of norms around drinking and acceptance of alcohol, in general, for particular communities. As is evident in the resulting graph below, that displays the results from all coalition areas, there is a large variance among the regions and populations of the state.



Respondents also were asked to report on how many days per week or per month during the past 30 days they had at least one drink of any alcoholic beverage.

Number of days per week	Number	Percent
1	381	40.6
2	174	18.5
3	108	11.5
4	67	7.1
5	49	5.2
6	15	1.6
7	145	15.4
Total	939	100.0

**ALCOHOL USE** (CONTINUED)

Number of days per month	Number	Percent
1	318	28.5
2	216	19.3
3	125	11.2
4	92	8.2
5	59	5.3
6	31	2.8
7	10	0.9
8	14	1.3
9	1	0.1
10	36	3.2
12	10	0.9
13	1	0.1
14	4	0.4
15	42	3.8
16	1	0.1
20	40	3.6
21	3	0.3
24	2	0.2
25	16	1.4
27	2	0.2
28	5	0.4
29	2	0.2
30	87	7.8
Total	1,117	100.0

Respondents also were asked how many drinks they have on average when they drank during the past 30 days. For the entire sample the average was 2.33 and the range was from 0 (none) to 50 drinks.

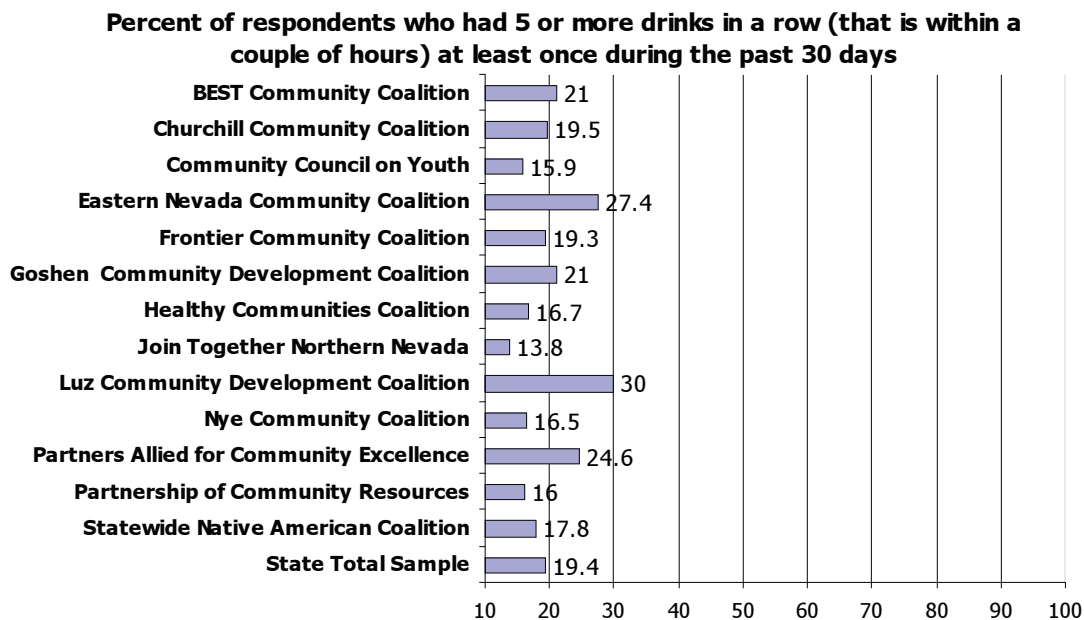
During the past 30 days on the days that you drank, how many drinks did you drink on average?

Number of Drinks	Number	Percent
0	33	.7
1	908	19.5
2	591	12.7
3	239	5.1
4	93	2.0
5	64	1.4
6	53	1.1
7	10	.2
8	25	.5
9	1	.0
10	20	.4

**ALCOHOL USE** (CONTINUED)

Number of Drinks	Number	Percent
11	1	.0
12	13	.3
13	1	.0
15	1	.0
16	1	.0
17	1	.0
20	2	.0
24	2	.0
30	2	.0
32	1	.0
50	2	.0
Total	2064	44.4
Missing	2584	55.6
Total with Missing	4648	100.0

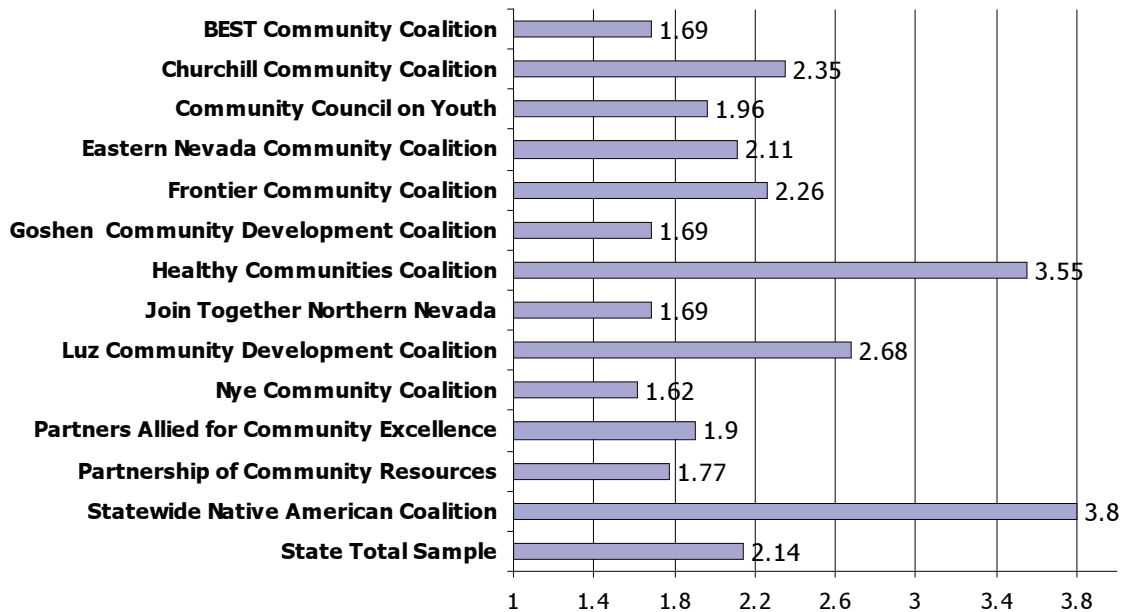
The graph for the next question compares each coalition with the statewide percentage of respondents who said that they had had 5 or more drinks in a row at least once during the past 30 days. This is the traditional measure of binge drinking in a community. The average number of times for the statewide sample was .75 (less than 1) indicating that most respondents (N=2576) denied any drinking occasions during the past 30 days where they drank 5 or more drinks in a row. The detailed response categories are included in the appendix.



## ALCOHOL USE (CONTINUED)

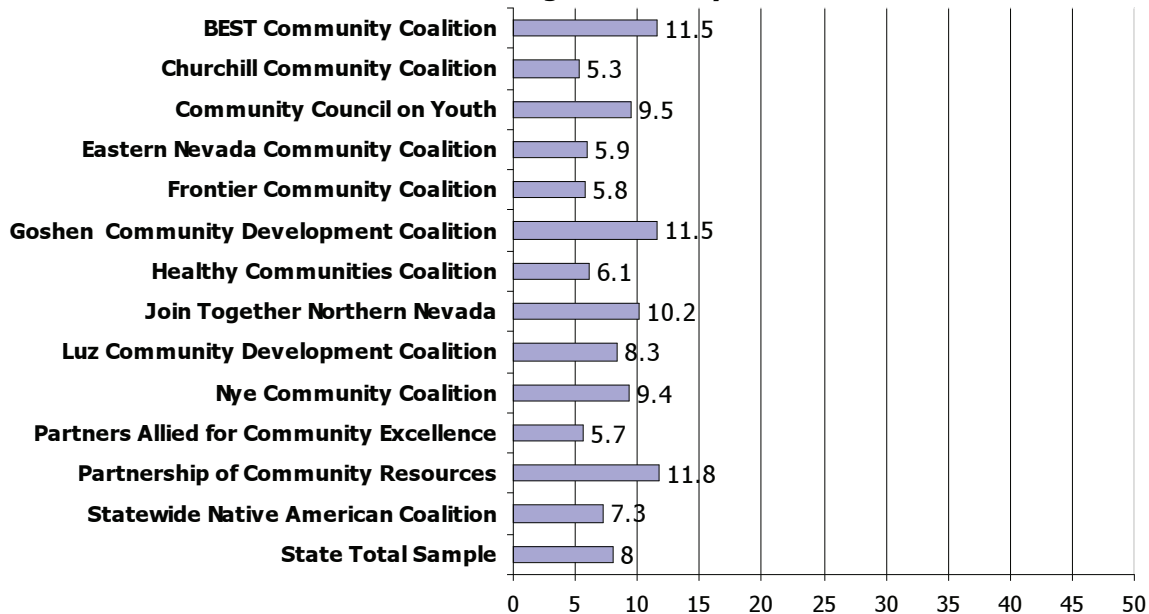
The next graph provides a comparison among the state sample and the coalitions of the average number of drinks consumed the last time the respondent drank and drove.

**Average number of drinks you had last time you drank and drove**



This next graph compares each coalition area with the statewide sample for the percentage of respondents who said yes to the question about whether they had ridden with someone else who had been drinking during the past 30 days.

**Percent Respondents who rode in a car driven by someone who had been drinking--last 30 days**

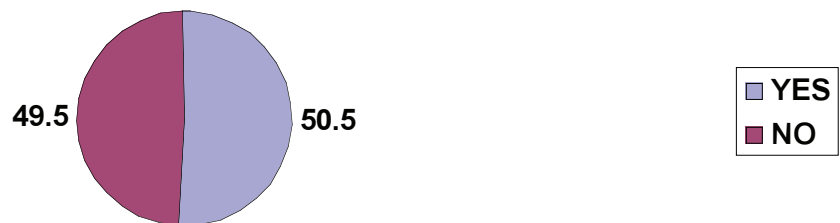


**TOBACCO USE** (CONTINUED)

The first question on tobacco use asked respondents whether anyone at home smoked cigarettes.

**Tobacco use in the home**

The next question asked respondents whether they had smoked 100 cigarettes in their entire lives. One pack contains 20 cigarettes.

**Ever smoked 100 cigarettes**

The next question asked smokers if they smoked every day, some days, or not at all. The largest portion of respondents never smoked.

	Number	Percent
Every day	740	15.9
Some days	186	4.0
Not at all	1408	30.3
Total	2334	50.2
Missing	2314	49.8
Total with Missing	4648	100.0

**TOBACCO USE** (CONTINUED)

Finally, respondents were asked how many cigarettes a day they smoked. A total of 902 respondents said they smoked and the minimum number of cigarettes anyone reported smoking on a daily basis was 0 (none) and the maximum number of cigarettes was 100 (about 5 packs). The average number of cigarettes smoked was 15.06 (less than one pack).

**MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION**

How strongly do you favor or oppose the legalization of marijuana?

<b>Rating</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly favor	822	17.7
Somewhat favor	480	10.3
Somewhat oppose	555	11.9
Strongly oppose	2661	57.3
Total	4518	97.2
Missing	130	2.8
Total with Missing	4648	100.0

# Statewide Nevada Convenience Survey

## NEVADA COMMUNITY CONVENIENCE SURVEY: AGGREGATED STATEWIDE DATA

The Nevada statewide convenience survey consisted of a sample of individuals selected by substance abuse prevention coalitions serving ten geographic regions of the state, and a sample of Native American individuals from the state's many Native American communities. Clark County is served by three coalitions (BEST, Goshen, and Luz). The ten regions constitute the entire geographic area of Nevada. These regions range in size from one county to three counties. The multi-county coalition areas of the state reflect contiguous groupings of counties with small populations.

There are a total of thirteen coalitions serving individuals and communities of Nevada, with their coverage areas shown in the table below. Each of these coalitions collected surveys for this data project. Each coalition identified populations or neighborhoods and collection strategies that would provide the best community input from individuals for planning purposes. The Statewide Native American Coalition utilized a slightly altered version of this instrument, and several coalitions used a parallel instrument designed for youth. Results from those two surveys are reported separately.

<b>Nevada Coalition</b>	<b>County/ -ies (or communities) in coverage area</b>
BEST Community Coalition	Clark County
Churchill Community Coalition	Churchill County
Community Council on Youth	Carson City
Eastern Nevada Community Coalition	Eureka, Lincoln, and White Pine Counties
Frontier Community Coalition	Humboldt, Lander, and Pershing Counties
Goshen Community Development Coalition	Clark County
Healthy Communities Coalition	Lyon, Storey, and Mineral Counties
Join Together Northern Nevada	Washoe County
Luz Community Development Coalition	Hispanic community of Clark County
Nye Community Coalition	Esmeralda and Nye Counties
Partners Allied for Community Excellence	Elko County
Partnership of Community Resources	Douglas County
Statewide Native American Coalition	Twenty-seven tribal communities across state and urban area Native Americans

The survey protocol was designed with a targeted number of 350 participants from each coalition. Considering data from all three survey instruments (community, Native American, and youth), the coalitions exceeded their total target twofold. A total of 6,450 completed surveys, using the community instrument, was obtained (an additional 1,459 surveys were collected using the youth instrument, and 1,253 were collected using the Native American community instrument).

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

## Coalition

Coalition	Number	Percent
BEST Community Coalition	272	4.2
Community Council on Youth	452	7.0
Churchill Community Coalition	254	3.9
Eastern Nevada Community Coalition	343	5.3
Frontier Community Coalition	365	5.7
Goshen Community Development Coalition	586	9.1
Healthy Communities Coalition	405	6.3
Join Together Northern Nevada	846	13.1
Luz Community Development Coalition	521	8.1
Nye Community Coalition	1453	22.5
Partners Allied for Community Excellence	491	7.6
Partnership of Community Resources	462	7.2
Total	6450	100.0

## What County do you live in?

County	Number	Percent
Carson	449	7.0
Churchill	254	3.9
Clark	1379	21.4
Douglas	461	7.2
Elko	501	7.8
Eureka	126	2.0
Humboldt	246	3.8
Lander	35	.5
Lincoln	125	1.9
Lyon	321	5.0
Mineral	54	.8
Nye	1453	22.5
Pershing	83	1.3
Storey	38	.6
Washoe	827	12.8
White Pine	93	1.4
Total	6445	99.9
Missing	5	.1
Total with missing	6450	100.0

Respondents also identified their zip codes. This information is included in the Appendix for the entire sample.

**DEMOGRAPHICS** (CONTINUED)

What is your age?

<b>Age Category</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
15-17	1005	15.6
18-20	504	7.8
21-24	663	10.3
25-30	712	11.0
31-35	694	10.8
36-40	670	10.4
41-50	992	15.4
51-60	651	10.1
61-70	342	5.3
71+	166	2.6
Total	6399	99.2
Missing	51	.8
Total with missing	6450	100.0

Male/Female

<b>Gender</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Male	2548	39.5
Female	3737	57.9
Total	6285	97.4
Missing	165	2.6
Total with missing	6450	100.0

Respondents could mark multiple categories for race. The following tables and narrative describe the racial composition of the sample.

Are you Hispanic or Latino?

	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	1548	24.0
No	4553	70.6
Total	6101	94.6
Missing	349	5.4
Total with missing	6450	100.0

Respondents who marked White

	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	4231	65.6

Respondents who marked American Indian

	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	362	5.6

**DEMOGRAPHICS** (CONTINUED)

Respondents who marked Asian

	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	114	1.8

Respondents who marked Black or African American

	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	418	6.5

Respondents who marked Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander

	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	61	.9

Respondents who marked Alaska Native

	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	12	.2

Respondents who marked Other

	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	178	14.2

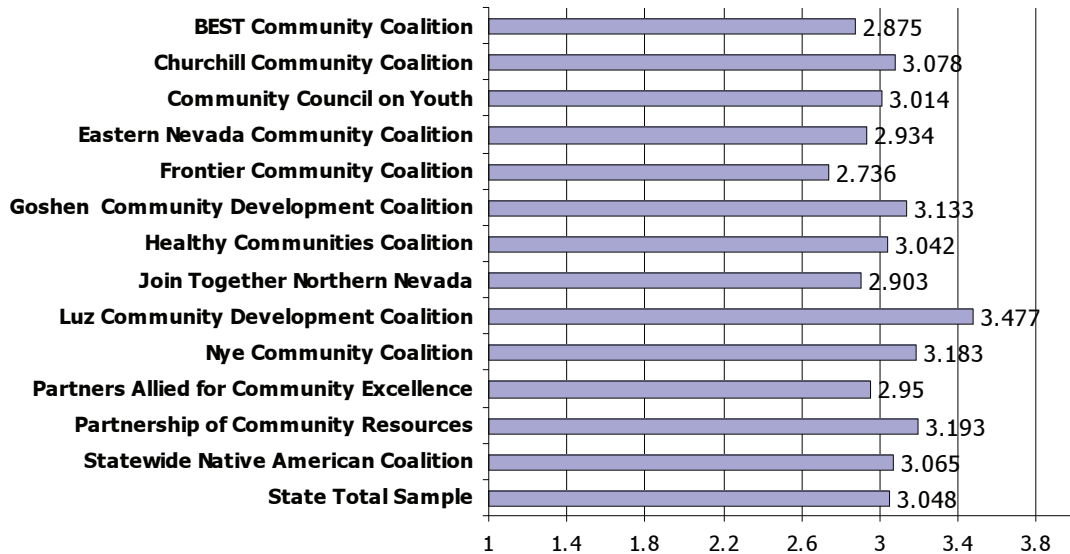
Respondents who marked the other category also could write down their racial background. The Appendix includes the responses of these community members.

**NORMS**

Respondents were asked how wrong most people in their community think it is to binge drink and how wrong most community people think it is for underage youth (15-20 years) to drink. Both these questions were rated using a scale from very wrong = 4 to not wrong at all = 1. Higher scores on scale comprised of these items (average scores were calculated) indicated the group thought it was very wrong. Scores ranged from 1 to 4 as an average score was calculated. The average score on the scale about drinking norms was 3.048 indicating that the group thinks that it is wrong but not very wrong to binge drink and for youth to drink.

## NORMS (CONTINUED)

### Social / Community Norms



### Social Community Norms

Rating	Number	Percent
not wrong at all	167	2.6
1.50	282	4.4
a little wrong	822	12.7
2.50	777	12.0
wrong	1485	23.0
3.50	1132	17.6
very wrong	1713	26.6
Total	6378	98.9
Missing	72	1.1
Total with missing	6450	100.0

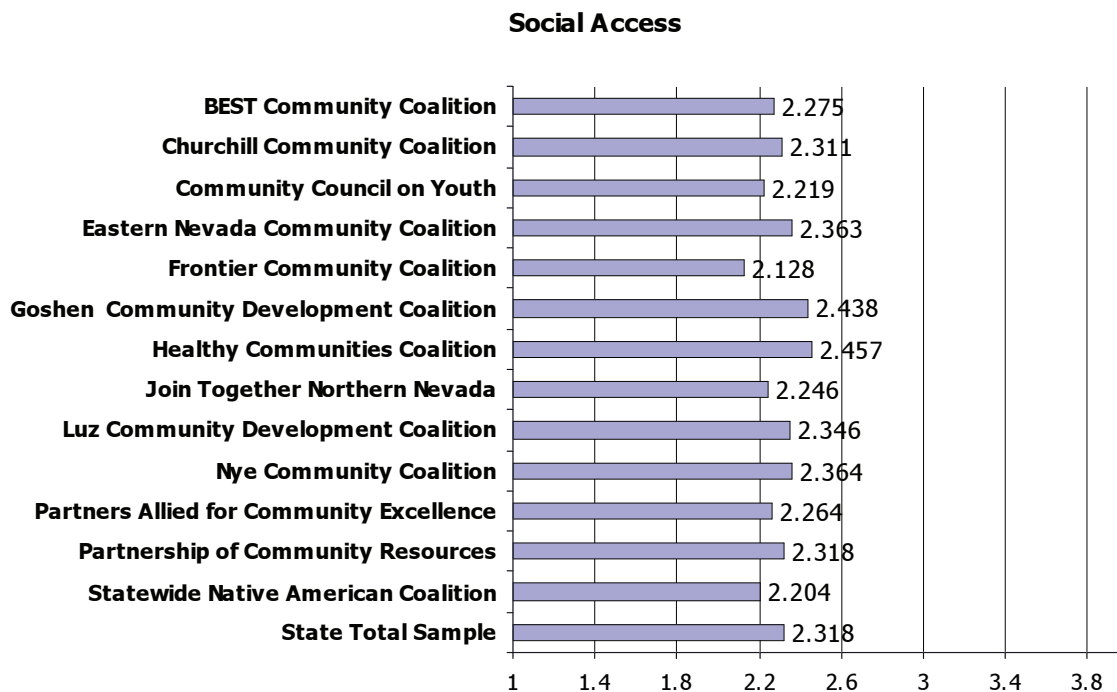
The next question also was rated using a four-point scale but the scale was rated from strongly disagree = 1 to strongly agree = 4. The average score on this question for the group was 2.38.

### Underage drinking is a rite of passage and not likely to change

Rating	Number	Percent
Strongly Disagree	1225	19.0
Disagree	1932	30.0
Agree	2243	34.8
Strongly Agree	667	10.3
Total	6067	94.1
Missing	383	5.9
Total with missing	6450	100.0

## SOCIAL ACCESS

Social access included items that asked respondents about how youth acquire alcohol and focused on access from family, parents, strangers, and friends. The first scale is a composite of responses to the question about how easy or difficult it is for youth to alcohol from older siblings, parents, friends, and adults / strangers. Each source was rated separately using the scale 1= very easy to 4 = very difficult. The responses for these ratings were added together and divided by 4 to develop a social access scale with scores that ranged from 1 to 4.



Mean Scale: Social Access

Rating	Number	Percent
1.00 very easy	430	6.7
1.25	199	3.1
1.33	4	.1
1.50	352	5.5
1.67	2	.0
1.75	449	7.0
2.00 easy	1234	19.1
2.25	886	13.7
2.33	12	.2
2.50	902	14.0
2.67	11	.2
2.75	528	8.2

**SOCIAL ACCESS** (CONTINUED)

<b>Rating</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
3.00 difficult	595	9.2
3.25	215	3.3
3.33	3	.0
3.50	139	2.2
3.67	5	.1
3.75	65	1.0
4.00 very difficult	307	4.8
Total	6338	98.3
Missing	112	1.7
Total with missing	6450	100.0

How easy or difficult do you think it would be for underage youth to get beer, wine coolers, or liquor from home without their parents knowing it?

<b>Rating</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Very easy	1436	22.3
Easy	3145	48.8
Difficult	1348	20.9
Very difficult	461	7.1
Total	6390	99.1
Missing	60	.9
Total with missing	6450	100.0

How often do you think parents in your community provide alcohol at parties their children host?

<b>Rating</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Never	1436	22.3
Sometimes, but not that often	3145	48.8
Often	1348	20.9
Very often	461	7.1
Total	6390	99.1
Missing	60	.9
Total with missing	6450	100.0

When you think about underage youth, where do you think they usually obtain alcohol?

<b>Item</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Friends	4947	76.7
Parents	1135	17.6
Strangers	1157	17.9
Other Family members	1460	22.6

This table should be understood in the context of the entire sample of 6,450 individuals who completed the survey. This table, and the one that follows under Retail Access, are built from one question that asked about multiple sources of alcohol, some social, some

**SOCIAL ACCESS** (CONTINUED)

retail. Respondents could choose more than one response, so the responses total to more than 100%. The key observation here is that most respondents believe social sources are the primary source of alcohol for underage youth. A total of 76.7% say that youth obtain alcohol from their friends, 40.2% that underage youth obtain alcohol from their parents and other family members.

**RETAIL ACCESS**

When you think about underage youth, where do you think they usually obtain alcohol?

Item	Number	Percent
a liquor store	696	10.8
a bar	252	3.9
a restaurant	131	2.0
a grocery store	520	8.1
a convenience store	987	15.3

Like the preceding table, this table is constructed from a question that allowed multiple responses about access to alcohol by underage youth. Based on this question, in order, convenience stores, liquor stores, and grocery stores are seen as the key retail sources of alcohol for youth. However, in the context of the previous table, it is clear that social sources are viewed as the primary source of alcohol for underage youth.

How well does your community monitor the location of alcohol outlets and bars?

Rating	Number	Percent
Not at all well	799	12.4
Not well	1733	26.9
Sort of well	2426	37.6
Very well	1143	17.7
Total	6101	94.6
Missing	349	5.4
Total with missing	6450	100.0

Those serving alcohol in my community are properly trained to do so

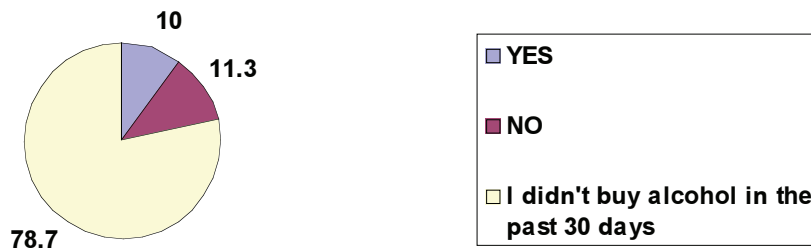
Rating	Number	Percent
Strongly Disagree	852	13.2
Disagree	2010	31.2
Agree	2548	39.5
Strongly Agree	570	8.8
Total	5980	92.7
Missing	470	7.3
Total with missing	6450	100.0

## RETAIL ACCESS (CONTINUED)

The next tables were answered by the portion of the sample that was under 21 years of age (minors).

During the past 30 days, of you bought alcohol at a store such as a grocery store, liquor store, convenience store, or gas station, did the person check your ID?

ID check at retail sales source



During the past 30 days, did anyone ever refuse to sell you alcohol because of your age?

Option	Number	Percent without missing
I did not try to buy alcohol in the past 30 days	1065	16.5
Yes, someone refused to sell me alcohol because of my age	128	2.0
No, my age did not keep me from buying alcohol	170	2.6
Total	1363	21.1
Missing	5087	78.9
Total with missing	6450	100.0

How many stores do you know of that would sell you alcohol without asking you for ID or proof of age?

Number of stores	Number	Percent without Missing
0	431	45.7
1	102	10.8
2	148	15.7
3	123	13.0
4	53	5.6
5	36	3.8
6	15	1.6
7	8	.8
8	2	.2
9	4	.4
10	9	1.0

**RETAIL ACCESS** (CONTINUED)

<b>Number of stores</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent without Missing</b>
11	1	.1
12	2	.2
15	3	.3
17	2	.2
20	1	.1
21	1	.1
35	1	.1
75	1	.1
Total	943	100.0
Missing	5507	
Total with missing	6450	

A third of minors taking the survey (512 of 1509) indicated that they know of a retail store that will sell them alcohol.

**PERCEPTION OF RISK**

If you were to drink and drive, what do you think would happen to you?

<b>Item</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
The police would catch me.	2573	39.9
I would get a ticket and pay a fine.	1992	30.9
I would go to jail for a night.	2369	36.7
Nothing would happen to me.	597	9.3
Anything else?	434	6.7

For anything else, respondents suggested:

- Have to go to AA meetings
- Accident
- Community service
- Die
- DWI
- Embarrassed
- Get my parents in trouble
- Grounded
- Higher insurance
- Hurt somebody else
- Impound car
- Jail
- Lose job
- Lose license
- Mom would kill me

**PERCEPTION OF RISK** (CONTINUED)

- Probation
- Public humiliation
- Suspend license.

For a full list of all comments, please see the Appendix

In addition, respondents were asked if they agree that law enforcement does very little to stop underage drinking. This item was scored using the strongly disagree = 1 to strongly agree = 4 rating.

Law enforcement does very little to stop underage drinking.

<b>Rating</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Disagree	1055	16.4
Disagree	2556	39.6
Agree	1853	28.7
Strongly Agree	554	8.6
Total	6018	93.3
Missing	432	6.7
Total with missing	6450	100.0

**PROMOTION**

Two items asked about promotion. Respondents rated these using four point scales with 1 = not at all well or strongly disagree and 4 = very well or strongly agree.

How well does your community monitor the location of alcohol advertising?

<b>Rating</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Not at all well	861	13.3
Not well	1732	26.9
Sort of well	2425	37.6
Very well	1096	17.0
Total	6114	94.8
Missing	336	5.2
Total with missing	6450	100.0

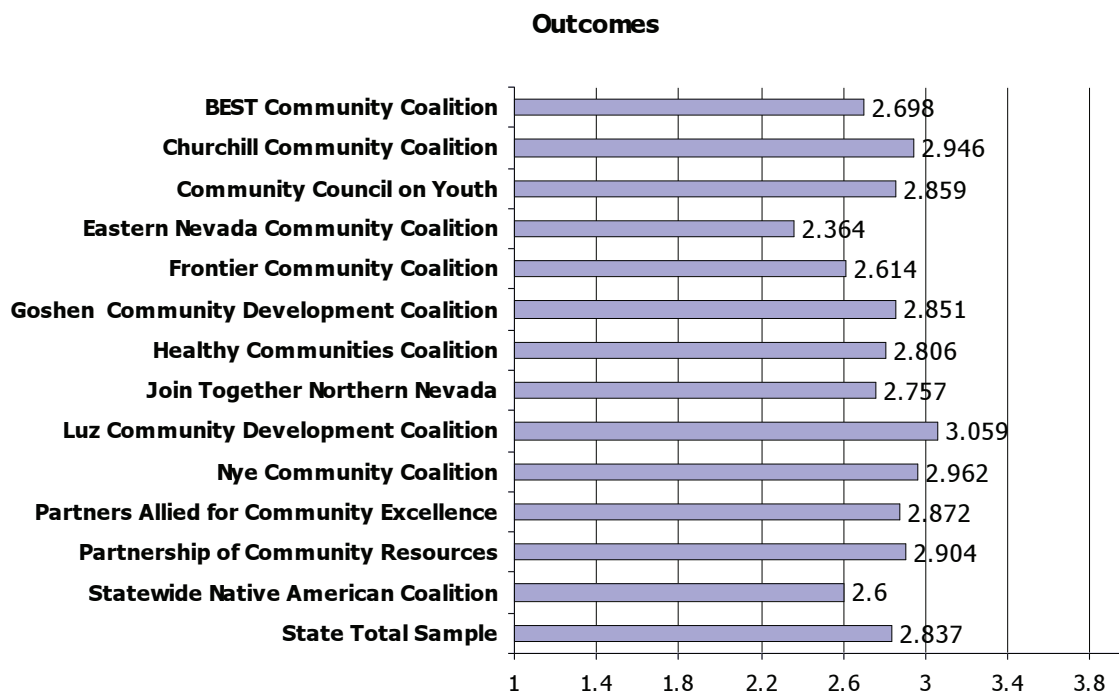
## PROMOTION (CONTINUED)

Alcohol advertising should not be allowed at events attended by children such as sporting events or community celebrations.

Rating	Number	Percent
Strongly Disagree	854	13.2
Disagree	1494	23.2
Agree	1937	30.0
Strongly Agree	1778	27.6
Total	6063	94.0
Missing	387	6.0
Total with missing	6450	100.0

## OUTCOMES

A scale was developed using three questions with the answer ratings that ranged from 1= not a problem to 4 = a serious problem. The three questions asked how serious a problem underage drinking is at unsupervised, informal gatherings in the community; how serious a problem alcohol related motor vehicle crashes are in the community; and how serious a problem drinking and driving is in the community. The average score for the scale was 2.837 indicating the respondents think these problems are slightly more than "somewhat of a problem".



**OUTCOMES** (CONTINUED)

## Serious Problem scale responses

<b>Rating</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
1.00 not a problem at all	101	1.6
1.33	107	1.7
1.50	11	.2
1.67	236	3.7
2.00 somewhat of a problem	928	14.4
2.33	780	12.1
2.50	30	.5
2.67	893	13.8
3.00 serious problem	1218	18.9
3.33	706	10.9
3.50	28	.4
3.67	599	9.3
4.00 very serious problem	782	12.1
Total	6419	99.5
Missing	31	.5
Total with missing	6450	100.0

The next outcomes question asked respondents to identify the percentage of youth under 21 years who drank alcohol during the past 30 days. Percentages ranged from 0 to 100 with approximately 12% of the sample saying 50% and 6.6% of the sample identifying 75%. The average percentage identified by the group overall was 54.04%. Less than 1% of the sample said that 0% (none) of underage youth in the area drank alcohol during the past 30 days. For a complete list of the number of respondents who chose each percentage as a response, see the Appendix.

If you drink alcohol, during the past 30 days, on how many days did you have 5 or more drinks of alcohol in a row?

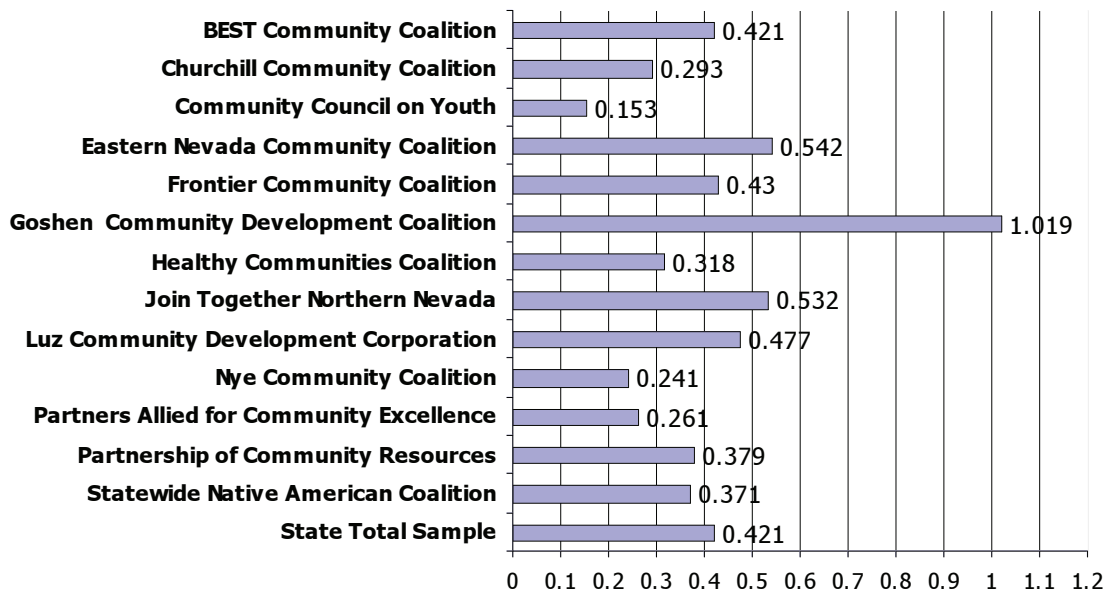
<b>Number of days</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Percent without missing</b>
0 days	3478	53.9	60.0
1 day	699	10.8	12.1
2 days	559	8.7	9.6
3-5 days	462	7.2	8.0
6-9 days	238	3.7	4.1
10-19 days	159	2.5	2.7
20 or more days	200	3.1	3.5
Total	5795	89.8	100.0
Missing	655	10.2	
Total with missing	6450	100.0	

The average number of days for this question was less than 1, .903. However, 40% of respondents report that they have had 5 or more drinks in a row (binge drinking) at least once during the past 30 days.

## OUTCOMES (CONTINUED)

If you drink, during the past 30 days, how many times did you drive a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?

**How many times did you drink and drive in the past 30 days?**



Across the state there is a great deal of variability in the responses for this question. For some areas, the average number of times is close to 0 (Community Council on Youth, .153) while for other regions, the average number of times is greater than once a month that respondents said they drank and drove (Goshen, 1.019).

Number of times	Number	Percent
0 times	4437	68.8
1 time	686	10.6
2 or 3 times	448	6.9
4 or 5 times	109	1.7
6 or more times	134	2.1
Total	5814	90.1
Missing	636	9.9
Total with missing	6450	100.0

The average number of times during the past 30 days was .42 (less than 1).

# Statewide Native American Convenience Survey

## STATEWIDE NATIVE AMERICAN COALITION: NATIVE AMERICAN COMMUNITY CONVENIENCE SURVEY DATA

The Nevada statewide convenience survey consisted of a sample of individuals selected by substance abuse prevention coalitions serving ten geographic regions of the state, and a sample of Native American individuals from the state's many native communities. Clark County is served by three coalitions (BEST, Goshen, and Luz). The ten regions constitute the entire geographic area of Nevada. These regions range in size from one county to three counties. The multi-county coalition areas of the state reflect contiguous groupings of counties with small populations.

There are a total of thirteen coalitions serving individuals and communities of Nevada, with their coverage areas shown in the table below. Each of these coalitions collected surveys for this data project. Each coalition identified populations, communities, and neighborhoods, as well as collection strategies, that would provide the best community input from individuals for planning purposes. Several coalitions used a parallel instrument designed for youth. The Statewide Native American Coalition utilized a slightly altered version of these instruments, which collected data on tribal affiliation and residence status.

<b>Nevada Coalition</b>	<b>County/-ies (or communities) in coverage area</b>
BEST Community Coalition	Clark County
Churchill Community Coalition	Churchill County
Community Council on Youth	Carson City
Eastern Nevada Community Coalition	Eureka, Lincoln, and White Pine Counties
Frontier Community Coalition	Humboldt, Lander, and Pershing Counties
Goshen Community Development Coalition	Clark County
Healthy Communities Coalition	Lyon, Storey, and Mineral Counties
Join Together Northern Nevada	Washoe County
Luz Community Development Coalition	Hispanic community of Clark County
Nye Community Coalition	Esmeralda and Nye Counties
Partners Allied for Community Excellence	Elko County
Partnership of Community Resources	Douglas County
Statewide Native American Coalition	Twenty-seven tribal communities across state and urban area Native Americans

A total of 9,162 surveys was collected using the three survey instruments (community, Native American, and youth) and reported upon in this series of publications. Residents of Native American communities completed 1,253 surveys, which are reported upon in this publication.

## DEMOGRAPHICS

### Tribal Affiliation

<b>Tribe</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Shoshone	404	32.2
Washoe	161	12.8
Paiute	424	33.8
Goshute	33	2.6
Total	1022	81.6
Missing	231	18.4
Total with Missing	1253	100.0

### Live on reservation?

<b>Area</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Percent without Missing</b>
Live on Reservation	756	60.3	83.2
Live in Urban Area	153	12.2	16.8
Total	909	72.5	100.0
Missing	344	27.5	
Total with Missing	1253	100.0	

### What County do you live in?

<b>County</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Carson	272	21.7
Churchill	74	5.9
Clark	139	11.1
Douglas	67	5.3
Elko	183	14.6
Humboldt	46	3.7
Lander	50	4.0
Lyon	57	4.5
Mineral	50	4.0
Nye	89	7.1
Pershing	30	2.4
Storey	2	.2
Washoe	129	10.3
White Pine	14	1.1
Alpine	22	1.8
Total	1224	97.7
Missing	29	2.3
Total with Missing	1253	100.0

Respondents also identified their zip codes. This information is included in the Appendix for the entire sample.

**DEMOGRAPHICS** CONTINUED

What is your age?

<b>Age Category</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Percent without Missing</b>
15-17	265	21.1	21.5
18-20	113	9.0	9.2
21-24	106	8.5	8.6
25-30	115	9.2	9.3
31-35	94	7.5	7.6
36-40	102	8.1	8.3
41-50	189	15.1	15.4
51-60	153	12.2	12.4
61-70	65	5.2	5.3
71+	29	2.3	2.4
Total	1231	98.2	100.0
Missing	22	1.8	
Total with Missing	1253	100.0	

Male/Female

<b>Gender</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Male	508	40.5
Female	693	55.3
Total	1201	95.8
Missing	52	4.2
Total with Missing	1253	100.0

Respondents could mark multiple categories for race. The following tables and narrative describe the racial composition of the sample.

Are you Hispanic or Latino?

	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	123	9.8
No	1039	82.9
Total	1162	92.7
Missing	91	7.3
Total with Missing	1253	100.0

Respondents who reported American Indian

	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	1054	84.1
Missing	199	15.9

## DEMOGRAPHICS CONTINUED

Respondents who reported White

	Number	Percent
Yes	178	14.2
Missing	1075	85.8

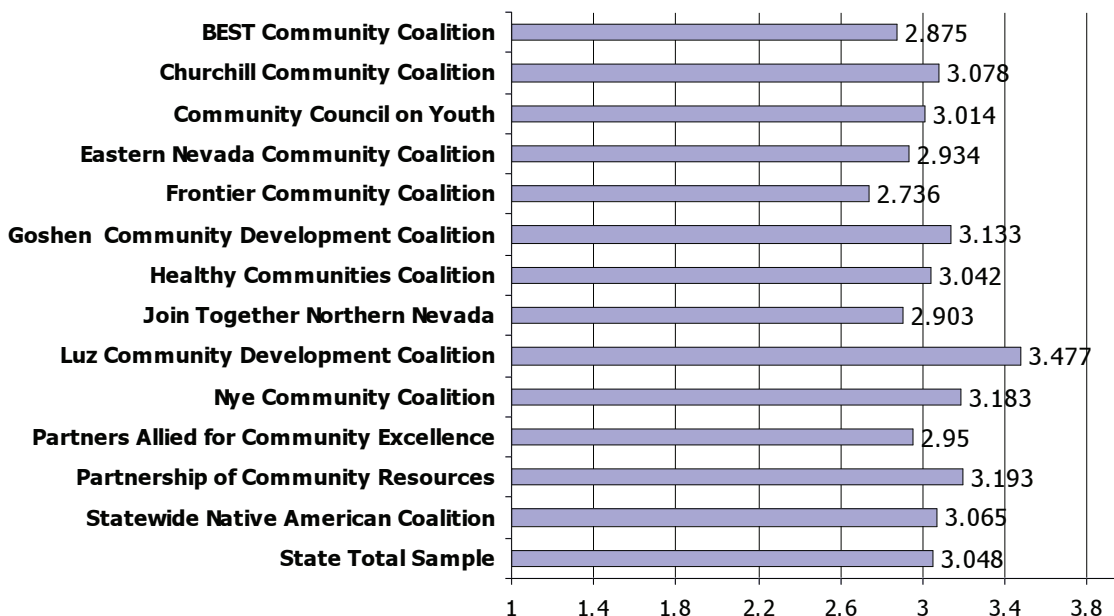
In addition 3 respondents identified themselves as Alaska Native, 12 were Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, 8 were African American, and 5 respondents said they were Asian.

## NORMS

Respondents were asked how wrong most people in their community think it is to binge drink and how wrong most community people think it is for underage youth (15-20 years) to drink. Both these questions were rated using a scale from very wrong (4) to not wrong at all (1). Higher scores on scale comprised of these items (average scores were calculated) indicated the group thought it was very wrong.

The average score on the scale about drinking norms was 3.065 indicating that respondents think that it is wrong to binge drink and for underage youth to drink but it is not very wrong.

### Social / Community Norms



## NORMS CONTINUED

### Social Community Norms

Rating	Number	Percent
Not wrong at all	52	4.2
1.50	54	4.3
A little wrong	148	11.8
2.50	139	11.1
Wrong	278	22.2
3.50	168	13.4
Very wrong	401	32.0
Total	1240	99.0
Missing	13	1.0
Total with Missing	1253	100.0

The next question also was rated using a four-point scale but the scale was rated from strongly disagree (1) to strongly agree (4). The average score on this question for the group was 2.38.

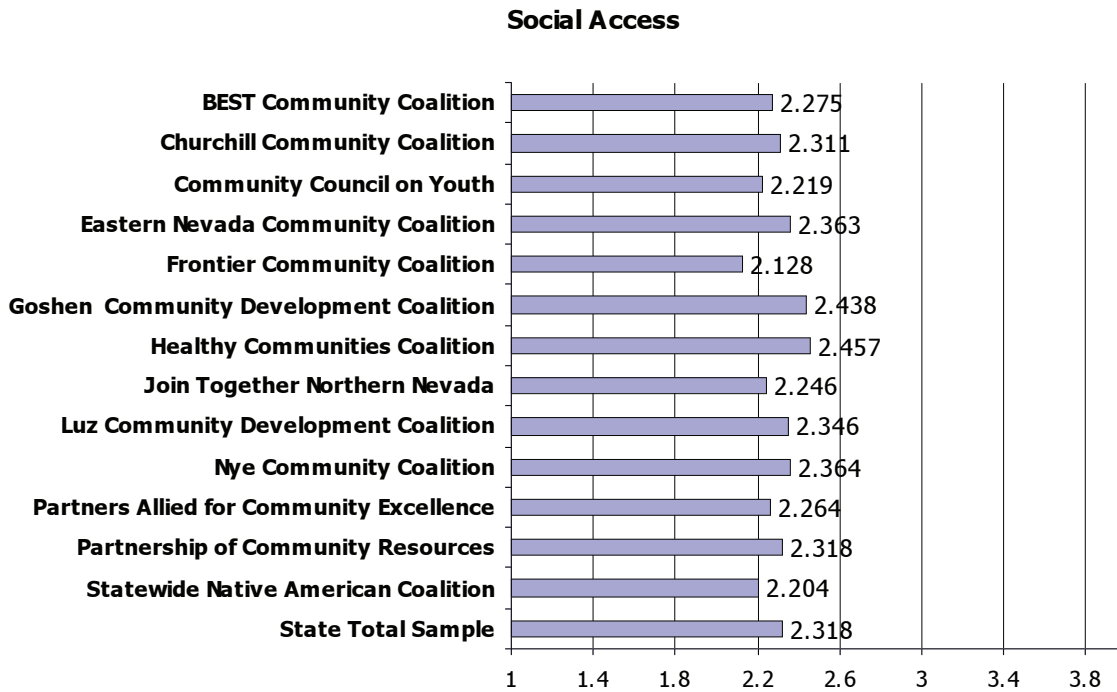
### Underage drinking is a rite of passage and not likely to change

Rating	Number	Percent
Strongly Disagree	194	15.5
Disagree	453	36.2
Agree	386	30.8
Strongly Agree	123	9.8
Total	1156	92.3
Missing	97	7.7
Total with Missing	1253	100.0

## SOCIAL ACCESS

Social access included items that asked respondents about how youth acquire alcohol and focused on access from family, parents, strangers, and friends. The first scale is a composite of responses to the question about how easy or difficult it is for youth to alcohol from older siblings, parents, friends, and adults / strangers. Each source was rated separately using the scale very easy (1) to very difficult (4). The responses for these ratings were added together and divided by 4 to develop a social access scale with scores that ranged from 1 to 4.

## SOCIAL ACCESS CONTINUED



Mean Scale: Social Access

Rating	Number	Percent
1.00 very easy	94	7.5
1.25	63	5.0
1.33	1	.1
1.50	94	7.5
1.67	2	.2
1.75	102	8.1
2.00 easy	271	21.6
2.25	158	12.6
2.33	1	.1
2.50	148	11.8
2.67	1	.1
2.75	91	7.3
3.00 difficult	92	7.3
3.25	50	4.0
3.50	35	2.8
3.75	15	1.2
4.00 very difficult	24	1.9
Total	1242	99.1
Missing	11	.9
Total with Missing	1253	100.0

**SOCIAL ACCESS** CONTINUED

How easy or difficult do you think it would be for underage youth to get beer, wine coolers, or liquor from home without their parents knowing it?

<b>Rating</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Very easy	356	28.4
Easy	609	48.6
Difficult	190	15.2
Very difficult	86	6.9
Total	1241	99.0
Missing	12	1.0
Total with Missing	1253	100.0

How often do you think parents in your community provide alcohol at parties their children host?

<b>Rating</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Never	270	21.5
Sometimes, but not that often	648	51.7
Often	234	18.7
Very often	65	5.2
Total	1217	97.1
Missing	36	2.9
Total with Missing	1253	100.0

When you think about underage youth, where do you think they usually obtain alcohol?

<b>Item</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Friends	931	74.3
Parents	145	11.6
Strangers	376	30.0
Other Family Members	388	31.0

This table should be understood in the context of the entire sample of 1,253 individuals from Native American communities who completed the survey. This table, and the one that follows under Retail Access, are built from one question that asked about multiple sources of alcohol, some social, some retail. Respondents could choose more than one response, so the responses total to more than 100%. The key observation here is that most respondents believe social sources, especially friends, are the primary source of alcohol for underage youth.

## RETAIL ACCESS

When you think about underage youth, where do you think they usually obtain alcohol?

Item	Number	Percent
A liquor store	166	13.2
A bar	72	5.7
A restaurant	34	2.7
A grocery store	195	15.6
A convenience store	201	16.0

Along with the preceding table, this table is constructed from the question that allowed multiple responses about access to alcohol by underage youth. Based on this question, a few types of retail establishments are considered retail sources of alcohol for youth. However, in the context of the previous table, it is clear that social sources are viewed as the primary source of alcohol for underage youth.

How well does your community monitor the location of alcohol outlets and bars?

Rating	Number	Percent
Not at all well	248	19.8
Not well	370	29.5
Sort of well	416	33.2
Very well	160	12.8
Total	1194	95.3
Missing	59	4.7
Total with Missing	1253	100.0

Those serving alcohol in my community are properly trained to do so

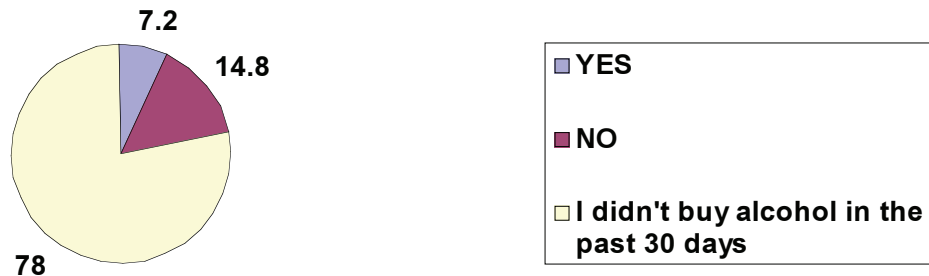
Rating	Number	Percent
Strongly Disagree	248	19.8
Disagree	435	34.7
Agree	360	28.7
Strongly Agree	89	7.1
Total	1132	90.3
Missing	121	9.7
Total with Missing	1253	100.0

## RETAIL ACCESS CONTINUED

The next tables were answered by the portion of the sample that was under 21 years of age (minors).

During the past 30 days, if you bought alcohol at a store such as a grocery store, liquor store, convenience store, or gas station, did the person check your ID?

**ID check at retail sales source**



During the past 30 days, did anyone ever refuse to sell you alcohol because of your age?

Option	Number	Percent without Missing
I did not try to buy alcohol in the past 30 days	232	72.7
Yes, someone refused to sell to me alcohol because of my age	39	12.2
No, my age did not keep me from buying alcohol	48	15.0
Total	319	100.0
Missing	934	
Total with Missing	1253	

## RETAIL ACCESS CONTINUED

How many stores do you know of that would sell you alcohol without asking you for ID or proof of age?

Number of stores	Number	Percent without Missing
0	110	46.4
1	43	18.1
2	31	13.1
3	22	9.3
4	16	6.8
5	3	1.3
6	3	1.3
7	1	.4
8	3	1.3
9	1	.4
10	4	1.7
Total	237	100.0
Missing	1016	
Total with Missing	1253	

## PERCEPTION OF RISK

If you were to drink and drive, what do you think would happen to you?

Item	Number	Percent
The police would catch me.	642	51.2
I would get a ticket and pay a fine.	335	26.7
I would go to jail for a night.	535	42.7
Nothing would happen to me.	153	12.2
Anything else?	57	4.5

For anything else, respondents suggested:

- Accident
- Community service
- Die
- DWI
- Hurt somebody
- Jail
- Lose job
- Lose license.

## PERCEPTION OF RISK CONTINUED

In addition, respondents were asked if they agree that law enforcement does very little to stop underage drinking. This item was scored using the strongly disagree (1) to strongly agree (4) rating.

Law enforcement does very little to stop underage drinking.

Rating	Number	Percent
Strongly Disagree	144	11.5
Disagree	376	30.0
Agree	471	37.6
Strongly Agree	189	15.1
Total	1180	94.2
Missing	73	5.8
Total with Missing	1253	100.0

## PROMOTION

Two items asked about promotion. Respondents rated these using four point scales with not at all well (1) or strongly disagree and very well or strongly agree (4).

How well does your community monitor the location of alcohol advertising?

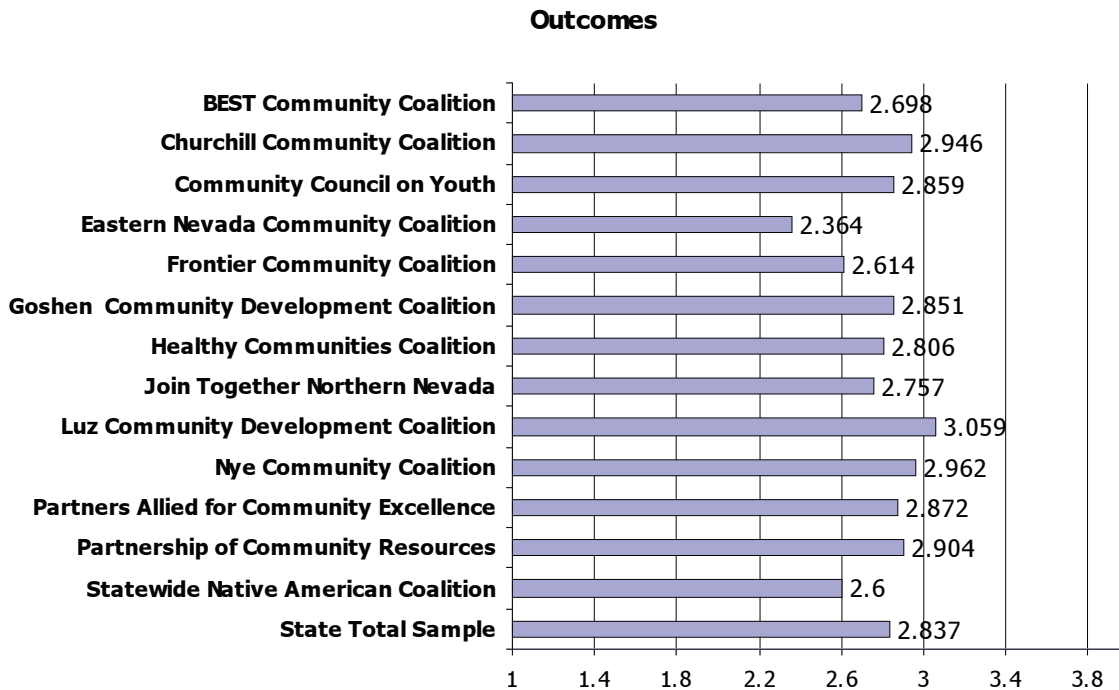
Rating	Number	Percent
Not at all well	231	18.4
Not well	399	31.8
Sort of well	415	33.1
Very well	161	12.8
Total	1206	96.2
Missing	47	3.8
Total with Missing	1253	100.0

Alcohol advertising should not be allowed at events attended by children such as sporting events or community celebrations.

Rating	Number	Percent
Strongly Disagree	112	8.9
Disagree	182	14.5
Agree	475	37.9
Strongly Agree	418	33.4
Total	1187	94.7
Missing	66	5.3
Total with Missing	1253	100.0

## OUTCOMES

A scale was developed using three questions with the answer ratings that ranged from not a problem (1) to a serious problem (4). The three questions asked how serious a problem underage drinking is at unsupervised, informal gatherings in the community; how serious a problem alcohol related motor vehicle crashes are in the community; and how serious a problem drinking and driving are in the community. The average score for the scale as reported by Native American communities was 2.6, indicating the respondents think these problems are slightly more than "somewhat of a problem".



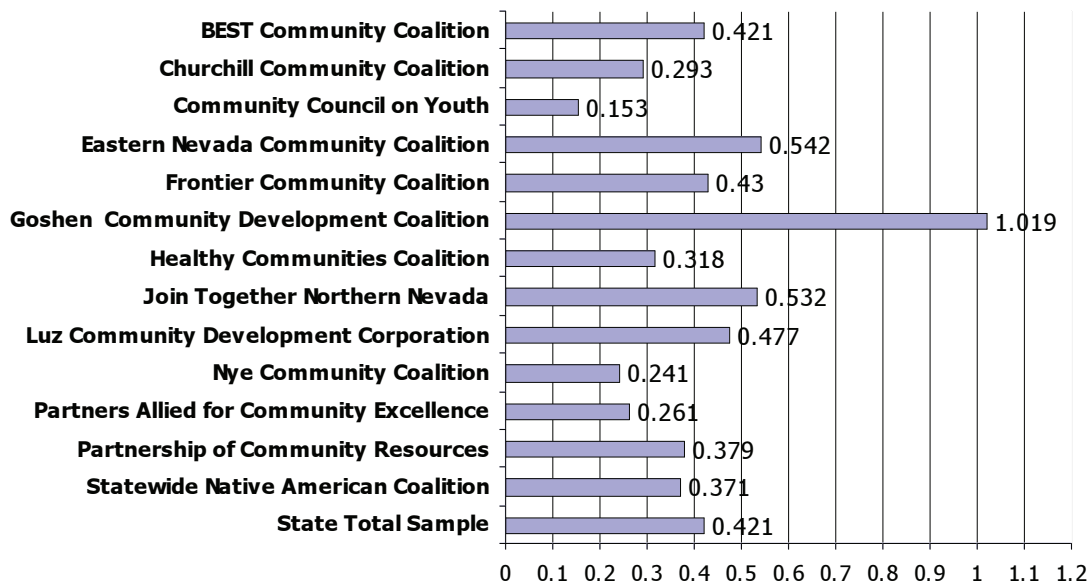
## OUTCOMES CONTINUED

### Serious Problem scale responses

Rating	Number	Percent
1.00 not a problem at all	52	4.2
1.33	66	5.3
1.50	4	.3
1.67	71	5.7
2.00 somewhat of a problem	218	17.4
2.33	160	12.8
2.50	8	.6
2.67	171	13.6
3.00 serious problem	184	14.7
3.33	108	8.6
3.50	2	.2
3.67	107	8.5
4.00 very serious problem	94	7.5
Total	1245	99.4
Missing	8	.6
Total with Missing	1253	100.0

The next outcomes question asked respondents to identify the percentage of youth under 21 years who drank alcohol during the past 30 days. Percentages ranged from 0 to 100 with approximately 11% of the sample saying 50%, 6% of the sample identifying 75%. The average percentage identified by the group overall was 50.11%. Only 1.7% of the sample said that 0% (none) of underage youth in the area drank alcohol during the past 30 days. For a complete list of the number of respondents who chose each percentage as a response, see the Appendix.

### How many times did you drink and drive in the past 30 days?



## OUTCOMES CONTINUED

Across the state there is a great deal of variability in the responses for this question. For some areas, the average number of times is close to 0 (Nye --.241; Carson -- .153) while for other regions, the average number of times is greater than once a month that respondents said they drank and drove (Goshen, 1.019).

If you drink alcohol, during the past 30 days, on how many days did you have 5 or more drinks of alcohol in a row?

Number of days	Number	Percent	Percent without Missing
0 days	700	55.9	62.1
1 day	156	12.5	13.8
2 days	113	9.0	10.0
3-5 days	77	6.1	6.8
6-9 days	32	2.6	2.8
10-19 days	17	1.4	1.5
20 or more days	32	2.6	2.8
Total	1127	89.9	100.0
Missing	126	10.1	
Total with Missing	1253	100.0	

The average number of days for this question for Native American respondents was less than 1, .903.

If you drink, during the past 30 days, how many times did you drive a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?

Number of times	Number	Percent
0 times	901	71.9
1 time	113	9.0
2 or 3 times	67	5.3
4 or 5 times	24	1.9
6 or more times	25	2.0
Total	1130	90.2
Missing	123	9.8
Total with Missing	1253	100.0

The average number of times during the past 30 days was .37 (less than 1).

# Statewide Nevada Convenience Survey for Youth

## NEVADA COMMUNITY CONVENIENCE SURVEY FOR YOUTH: AGGREGATED STATEWIDE DATA

The Nevada statewide convenience survey consisted of a sample of individuals selected by substance abuse prevention coalitions serving ten geographic regions of the state, and a sample of Native American individuals from the state's many Native American communities. Clark County is served by three coalitions (BEST, Goshen, and Luz). The ten regions described above constitute the entire geographic area of Nevada. These regions range in size from one county to three counties. The multi-county coalition areas of the state reflect contiguous groupings of counties with small populations.

There are a total of thirteen coalitions serving individuals and communities of Nevada, with their coverage areas shown in the table below. Each of these coalitions collected surveys for this data project. Each coalition identified populations or neighborhoods and collection strategies that would provide the best community input from individuals for planning purposes. The Statewide Native American Coalition utilized a slightly altered version of this instrument, and several coalitions used a parallel instrument designed for youth.

<b>Nevada Coalition</b>	<b>County/-ies (or communities) in coverage area</b>
BEST Community Coalition	Clark County
Churchill Community Coalition	Churchill County
Community Council on Youth	Carson City
Eastern Nevada Community Coalition	Eureka, Lincoln, and White Pine Counties
Frontier Community Coalition	Humboldt, Lander, and Pershing Counties
Goshen Community Development Coalition	Clark County
Healthy Communities Coalition	Lyon, Storey, and Mineral Counties
Join Together Northern Nevada	Washoe County
Luz Community Development Coalition	Hispanic community of Clark County
Nye Community Coalition	Esmeralda and Nye Counties
Partners Allied for Community Excellence	Elko County
Partnership of Community Resources	Douglas County
Statewide Native American Coalition	Twenty-seven tribal communities across state and urban area Native Americans

A total of 9,162 surveys was collected using the three survey instruments (community, Native American, and youth) and reported upon in this series of publications. Considering data from all three survey instruments (community, Native American, and youth), the coalitions exceeded their total target twofold. A total of 1,459 surveys was collected using the youth instrument by four coalitions. This report describes the data from those youth surveys.



## DEMOGRAPHICS

### Coalition

<b>Coalition</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Churchill Community Coalition	55	3.8
Goshen Community Development Coalition	868	59.5
Luz Community Development Coalition	501	34.3
Partnership of Community Resources	35	2.4
Total	1459	100.0

### What County do you live in?

<b>County</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Carson	2	.1
Churchill	55	3.8
Clark	1361	93.3
Douglas	33	2.3
Nye	1	.1
Total	1452	99.5
Missing	7	.5
Total with missing	1459	100.0

Respondents also identified their zip codes. This information is included in the Appendix for the entire sample.

Average age for the total youth sample was 15.57 years and ages ranged from 5 to 28 years.

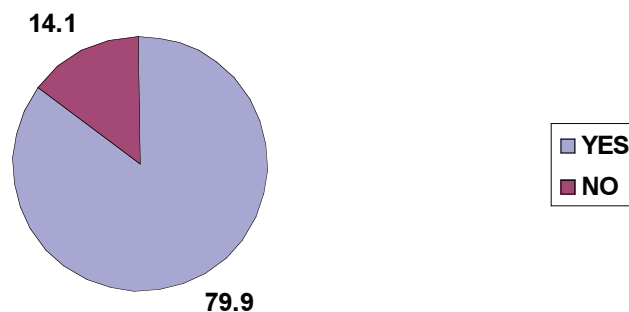
### What is your age?

<b>Age Category</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Percent without missing</b>
5	1	.1	.1
7	1	.1	.1
8	6	.4	.4
9	15	1.0	1.0
10	18	1.2	1.2
11	73	5.0	5.0
12	109	7.5	7.5
13	121	8.3	8.3
14	186	12.7	12.8
15	183	12.5	12.6
16	204	14.0	14.0
17	184	12.6	12.7

## DEMOGRAPHICS CONTINUED

Age Category	Number	Percent	Percent without missing
18	127	8.7	8.7
19	87	6.0	6.0
20	71	4.9	4.9
21	44	3.0	3.0
22	8	.5	.6
23	7	.5	.5
24	5	.3	.3
26	1	.1	.1
28	2	.1	.1
Total	1453	99.6	100.0
Missing	6	.4	
Total with missing	1459	100.0	

In School?



Respondents also answered a question about what the last grade in school they attended was. Average grade attended was 9 and grade in school ranged from kindergarten through graduate school in college.

Last grade Attended

Grade	Number	Percent
Kindergarten	1	.1
One	1	.1
Two	1	.1
Three	8	.5
Four	29	2.0
Five	49	3.4
Six	120	8.2
Seven	122	8.4

## DEMOGRAPHICS CONTINUED

Grade	Number	Percent
Eight	177	12.1
Nine	183	12.5
Ten	159	10.9
Eleven	178	12.2
Twelve	273	18.7
13 post grad	18	1.2
14 post grad	7	.5
15 post grad	2	.1
18 graduate school	1	.1
Missing	130	8.9
Total	1459	100.0

### Male/Female

Gender	Number	Percent
Male	678	46.5
Female	746	51.1
Total	1424	97.6
Missing	35	2.4
Total with missing	1459	100.0

Respondents could mark multiple categories for race. The following tables and narrative describe the racial composition of the sample.

### Are you Hispanic or Latino?

	Number	Percent
Yes	657	45.0
No	608	41.7
Total	1265	86.7
Missing	194	13.3
Total with missing	1459	100.0

### Respondents who marked White

	Number	Percent
Yes	228	15.6
Missing	1231	84.4

### Respondents who marked American Indian

	Number	Percent
Yes	61	4.2
Missing	1398	95.8

## DEMOGRAPHICS CONTINUED

Respondents who marked Asian

	Number	Percent
Yes	35	2.4
Missing	1424	97.6

Respondents who marked Black or African American

	Number	Percent
Yes	489	33.5
Missing	970	66.5

Respondents who marked Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander

	Number	Percent
Yes	22	1.5
Missing	1437	98.5

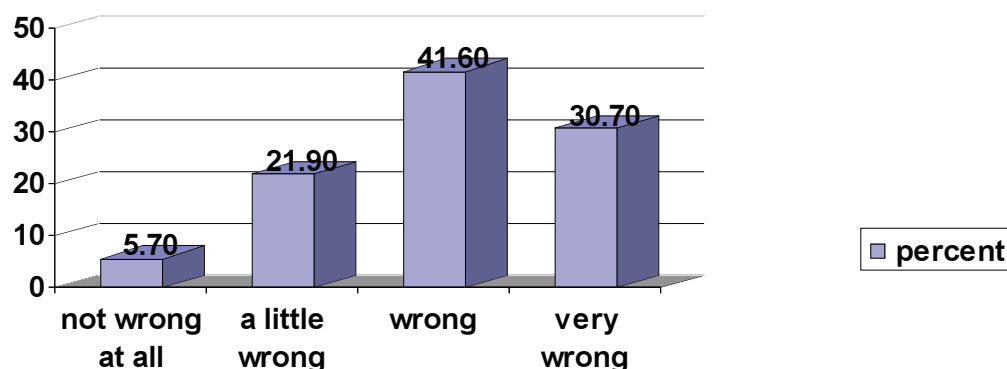
No one marked Alaska Native or Other options.

## NORMS

Respondents were asked how wrong most people in their community think it is to binge drink and how wrong most community people think it is for underage youth (15-20 years) to drink. Both these questions were rated using a scale from very wrong = 4 to not wrong at all = 1. Higher scores on scale comprised of these items (average scores were calculated) indicated the group thought it was very wrong. Scores ranged from 1 to 4 as an average score was calculated.

The average score on the scale about drinking norms was 3.117 indicating that the group thinks that it is wrong to binge drink and for underage youth to drink but it is not very wrong.

Social / Community Norms



## NORMS CONTINUED

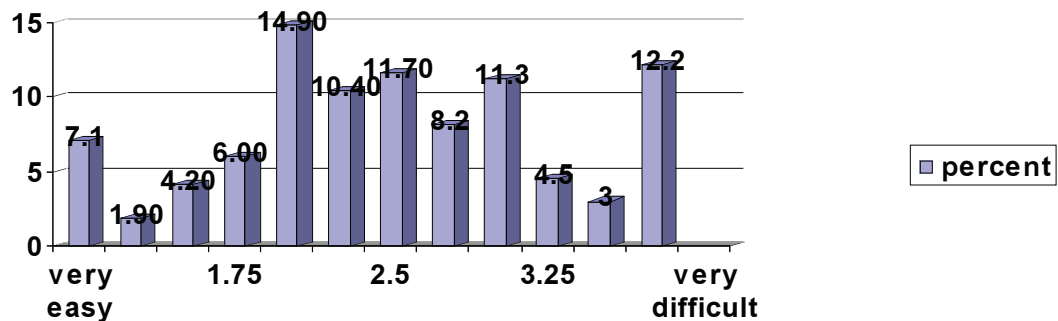
### Social Community Norms

Rating	Number	Percent without missing
1.00 not at all wrong	45	3.2
1.50	35	2.5
2.00 a little wrong	156	11.2
2.50	150	10.7
3.00 wrong	365	26.1
3.50	217	15.5
4.00 very wrong	429	30.7
Total	1397	100.0
Missing	62	
Total with missing	1459	

## SOCIAL ACCESS

Social access included items that asked respondents about how youth acquire alcohol and focused on access from family, parents, strangers, and friends. The first scale is a composite of responses to the question about how easy or difficult it is for youth to alcohol from older siblings, parents, friends, and adults / strangers. Each source was rated separately using the scale 1= very easy to 4 = very difficult. The responses for these ratings were added together and divided by 4 to develop a social access scale with scores that ranged from 1 to 4.

How easy or difficult is it for underage youth to obtain alcohol from friends, parents, siblings, strangers?



**SOCIAL ACCESS** CONTINUED

Mean Scale: Social Access

<b>Rating</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent without missing</b>
1.00 very easy	103	7.1
1.25	26	1.8
1.33	1	.1
1.50	60	4.2
1.75	86	6.0
2.00 easy	215	14.9
2.25	149	10.3
2.33	1	.1
2.50	167	11.6
2.67	1	.1
2.75	119	8.2
3.00 difficult	163	11.3
3.25	64	4.4
3.33	1	.1
3.50	67	4.6
3.67	2	.1
3.75	43	3.0
4.00 very difficult	177	12.2
Total	1445	100.0
Missing	14	
Total with missing	1459	

How easy or difficult do you think it would be for underage youth to get beer, wine coolers, or liquor from home without their parents knowing it?

<b>Rating</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Very easy	263	18.0
Easy	568	38.9
Difficult	388	26.6
Very difficult	228	15.6
Total	1447	99.2
Missing	12	.8
Total with missing	1459	100.0

**SOCIAL ACCESS** CONTINUED

How often do you think parents in your community provide alcohol at parties their children host?

Rating	Number	Percent
Never	338	23.2
Sometimes, but not that often	622	42.6
Often	353	24.2
Very often	120	8.2
Total	1433	98.2
Missing	26	1.8
Total with missing	1459	100.0

If you drink alcohol, during the past 30 days, how did you usually get your alcohol?

How	Number	Percent
I got it from home with parent's permission	125	8.6
I got it from a brother, sister or relative over 21	82	5.6
I got it from a friend who is under 21	101	6.9
I bought it myself without using a fake ID	42	2.9
I got it from home without my parent's permission	153	10.5
I got it from a brother, sister or relative who is under 21	103	7.1
I took it from a store or shop	49	3.4
I got it from a friend or acquaintance of my mother or father	92	6.3
I got it from a friend who is 21 or older	162	11.1
I bought is myself using a fake ID	37	2.5
Other	91	6.2
Total	1037	71.1
Missing	422	28.9
Total with missing	1459	100.0

**SOCIAL ACCESS** CONTINUED

During the past 30 days, where did you usually drink alcohol?

<b>Where</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
I did not drink alcohol during the past 30 days	492	33.7
At my home	139	9.5
At another person's home	207	14.2
Some other location outside	83	5.7
At my home without my parent/guardian	40	2.7
At a restaurant, bar or club	39	2.7
At a wedding or other special celebration	93	6.4
At a public place such as a park, beach, or parking lot	65	4.5
At a public event such as a concert or sporting event	43	2.9
With my parent/guardian	24	1.6
At school or at a school-sponsored event	18	1.2
In a car or other motor vehicle	31	2.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1274</b>	<b>87.3</b>

When you think about people your age, where do they usually obtain alcohol?

<b>Item</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Friends	811	55.6
Parents	177	12.1
Strangers	214	14.7
Other Family members	283	19.4

This table should be understood in the context of the entire sample of 1459 youth who completed the survey. This table, and the one that follows under Retail Access, are built from one question that asked about multiple sources of alcohol, some social, some retail. Respondents could choose more than one response, so the responses total to more than 100%. The key observation here is that most respondents believe social sources, especially friends, are the primary source of alcohol for underage youth.

## RETAIL ACCESS

When you think about underage youth, where do you think they usually obtain alcohol?

Item	Number	Percent
A liquor store	182	12.5
A bar	81	5.6
A restaurant	48	3.3
A grocery store	140	9.6
A convenience store	131	9.0

Along with the preceding table, this table is constructed from the question that allowed multiple responses about access to alcohol by underage youth. The responses from the two tables combined exceed 100%. Based on this question, a few types of retail establishments are considered retail sources of alcohol for youth. However, in the context of the previous table, it is clear that social sources are viewed as the primary source of alcohol for underage youth.

If you drink alcohol, during the past 30 days, how did you usually get your alcohol?

How	Number	Percent
I bought it myself without using a fake ID	42	2.9
I took it from a store or shop	49	3.4
I bought is myself using a fake ID	37	2.5

During the past 30 days, of you bought alcohol at a store such as a grocery store, liquor store, convenience store, or gas station, did the person check your ID?

ID check at retail sales source



**RETAIL ACCESS** CONTINUED

During the past 30 days, did anyone ever refuse to sell you alcohol because of your age?

Option	Number	Percent without missing
I did not try to buy alcohol in the past 30 days	805	62.5
Yes, someone refused to sell me alcohol because of my age	205	15.9
No, my age did not keep me from buying alcohol	279	21.6
Total	1289	100.0
Missing	170	
Total with missing	1459	

How many stores do you know of that would sell you alcohol without asking you for ID or proof of age?

Number of stores	Number	Percent without missing
0	422	54.6
1	110	14.2
2	94	12.2
3	66	8.5
4	41	5.3
5	22	2.8
6	3	.4
7	7	.9
8	2	.3
9	1	.1
10	4	.5
20	1	.1
Total	773	100.0
Missing	686	
Total with missing	1459	

## PERCEPTION OF RISK

The average rating for this risk question was 2.714 with a four point scale from 1 = not at all likely and 4 = very likely.

If people your age in your community drink alcohol, how likely do you think it would be that people would find out?

Rating	Number	Percent
Not At All Likely	129	8.8
Not Very Likely	414	28.4
Somewhat Likely	488	33.4
Very Likely	294	20.2
Total	1325	90.8
Missing	134	9.2
Total with missing	1459	100.0

Who would most likely find out?

Who	Number	Percent
Parents	689	47.2
Teachers	96	6.6
Police	121	8.3
Other Family Member	201	13.8
Your Employer	45	3.1
Other	163	11.2
Total	1315	90.1
Missing	144	9.9
Total with missing	1459	100.0

If you were to drink and drive, what do you think would happen to you?

Item	Number	Percent
The police would catch me	427	29.3
I would get a ticket and pay a fine	357	24.5
My parents would fine out and punish me in some way	378	25.9
Nothing would happen to me	135	9.3
Other	1	.1
Total	1298	89.0
Missing	161	11.0
Total with missing	1459	100.0



## PERCEPTION OF RISK CONTINUED

For anything else, respondents suggested:

- Accident
- Community service
- Die
- Fines
- Jail
- Lose job
- Points
- Lose license.

In addition respondents were asked if they agree that law enforcement does very little to stop underage drinking. This item was scored using the strongly disagree = 1 to strongly agree = 4 rating.

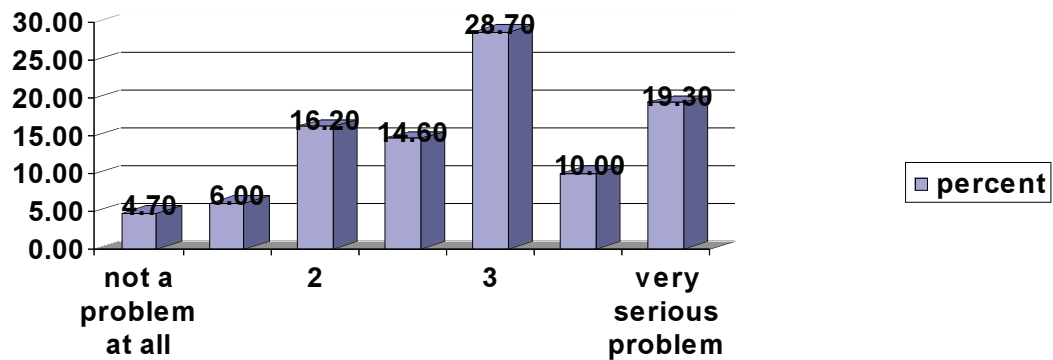
Law enforcement does very little to stop underage drinking.

<b>Rating</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Disagree	144	11.5
Disagree	376	30.0
Agree	471	37.6
Strongly Agree	189	15.1
Total	1180	94.2
Missing	73	5.8
Total with missing	1253	100.0

## OUTCOMES

A scale was developed using three questions with the answer ratings that ranged from 1 = not a problem to 4 = a serious problem. The three questions asked how serious a problem underage drinking is at unsupervised, informal gatherings in the community; how serious a problem alcohol related motor vehicle crashes are in the community; and how serious a problem drinking and driving is in the community. The average score for the scale was 2.60 indicating the respondents think these problems are slightly more than "somewhat of a problem".

**How serious a problem is underage drinking?**



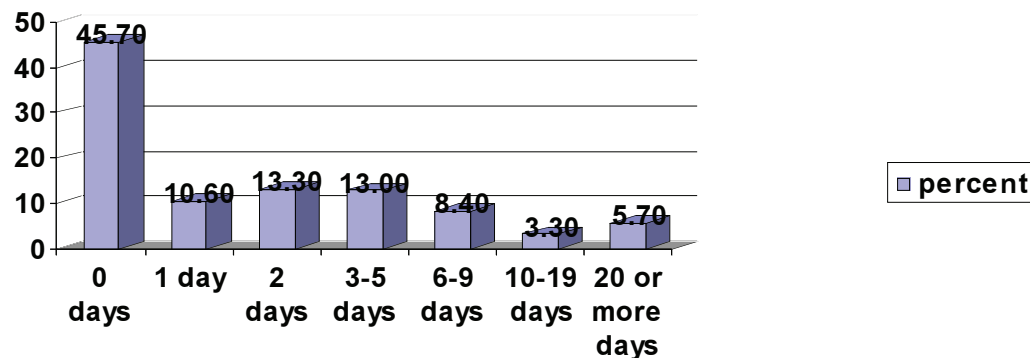
**Serious Problem scale responses**

Rating	Number	Percent without missing
1.00 not a problem at all	52	2.5
1.33	66	2.2
1.50	4	.2
1.67	71	9.8
2.00 somewhat of a problem	218	16.3
2.33	160	13.6
2.50	8	1.0
2.67	171	12.5
3.00 serious problem	184	16.3
3.33	108	9.8
3.50	2	.3
3.67	107	9.1
4.00 very serious problem	94	10.4
Total	1245	100.0
Missing	8	
Total with missing	1253	

## OUTCOMES CONTINUED

The next outcomes question asked respondents to identify the percentage of youth under 21 years who drank alcohol during the past 30 days. Percentages ranged from 0 to 100 with approximately 6.4% of the sample saying 50%. Respondents chose equally among other percentages and other than the 50% rate, not percentage was chosen by more than 4.5% of the sample. The average percentage identified by the group overall was 47.89%. However, approximately one third of the sample did not answer this question. For a complete list of the number of respondents who chose each percentage as a response, see the Appendix.

How many days did you have 5 or more drinks in a row



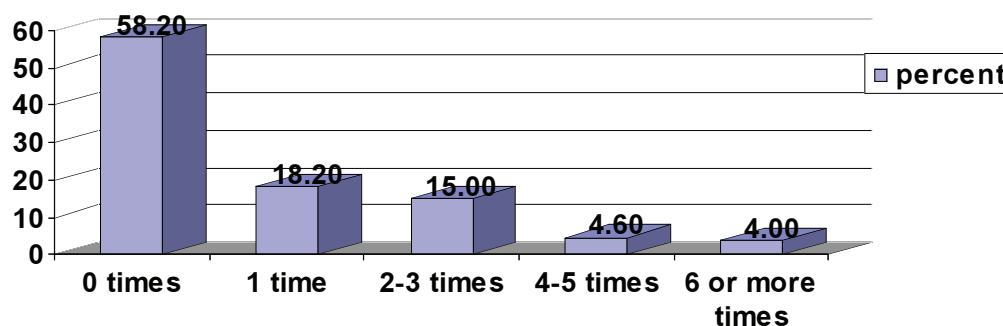
If you drink alcohol, during the past 30 days, on how many days did you have 5 or more drinks of alcohol in a row?

Number of days	Number	Percent	Percent without missing
0 days	574	39.3	45.7
1 day	133	9.1	10.6
2 days	167	11.4	13.3
3-5 days	163	11.2	13.0
6-9 days	106	7.3	8.4
10-19 days	42	2.9	3.3
20 or more days	71	4.9	5.7
Total	1256	86.1	100.0
Missing	203	13.9	
Total with missing	1459	100.0	

The average number of days for this question was less than 1, .903.

## OUTCOMES CONTINUED

If you drink, how many times did you drive a motor vehicle when you had been drinking during the past 30 days?



If you drink, during the past 30 days, how many times did you drive a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?

Number of times	Number	Percent without missing
0 times	737	58.2
1 time	231	18.2
2 or 3 times	190	15.0
4 or 5 times	58	4.6
6 or more times	51	4.0
Total	1267	100.0
Missing	192	
Total with missing	1459	

The average number of times during the past 30 days was .78 (less than 1 but almost twice the rate that most adults said in the statewide community surveys).

# Statewide Nevada Treatment Data



## **Statewide and County Client Profiles for Substance Abuse Treatment**

### **Programs Funded Through Nevada's Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Agency**

The following profiles contain admission information from the Nevada Health Information Provider Performance System (NHIPPS) from July 1, 2006-June 30, 2007. NHIPPS is maintained by the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Agency. Treatment data could be useful to include in strategic planning that is occurring in your region around substance related issues.

These numbers are counts of individual admission events and not of individuals in treatment. Therefore this is a duplicated count of individuals. Client data have been presented by the county of residence and not the county in which individuals obtain treatment. Race/Ethnicity data are listed in alphabetical order and in the categories required for federal reporting. Furthermore, the sum of admissions by "Service Type" will not equal the sums of admissions by Gender, Age, Race/Ethnicity, Referral Source, or Primary Substance of Abuse because detoxification is not included as a "Service Type".

# Statewide Nevada

## Statewide\*

	2005		2006		2007	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total Detoxification Admissions</b>	2,473	22.10%	3,006	26.48%	2,022	16.19%
<b>Total Treatment Admissions</b>	8,716	77.90%	8,348	73.52%	10,470	83.81%
<b>Total Admissions</b>	11,189	100.00%	11,354	100.00%	12,492	100.00%

### 2007 DATA

	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
<b>Gender</b>			<b>Service Type</b>		
Male	7,685	61.52%	Residential	3,386	27.11%
Female	4,807	38.48%	Intensive Outpatient	914	7.32%
<b>Age</b>			Outpatient	5,928	47.45%
<=18	1,781	14.26%	Methadone	242	1.94%
>18	10,711	85.74%	<b>Primary Substance Abuse</b>		
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>			Alcohol	4,212	33.72%
Alaskan Native	14	0.11%	Drugs	8,280	66.28%
Asian/Pacific Islander	190	1.52%	<b>Health Coverage</b>	2,673	21.40%
Black	1,380	11.05%	<b>Pregnant or Parenting</b>	4,618	36.97%
Latino/Hispanic	1,986	15.90%			
Native American	560	4.48%			
Other/Multiple/Unkown	1,716	13.74%			
White	8,639	69.16%			
<b>Veteran</b>	628	5.03%			
<b>Referral Source</b>					
Self/Family Friend	3,349	26.81%			
Criminal Justice System	6,482	51.89%			
Mental Health	924	7.40%			
All Other	1,737	13.90%			

\*Statewide data do not include 126 client admits from the CDS database. Treatment providers transitioned to a new database, NHIPPS during SFY 07.

Exclusion of CDS data does not have statistical impact except in Washoe and Nye Counties.

## Clark County\*



**Total Detoxification Admissions**  
**Total Treatment Admissions**  
**Total Admissions**

2005		2006		2007	
Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1,610	27.21%	2,135	33.97%	1,224	22.05%
4,307	72.79%	4,150	66.03%	4,326	77.95%
5,917	100.00%	6,285	100.00%	5,550	100.00%

### 2007 DATA

#### Gender

Male  
 Female

#### Age

<=18  
 >18

#### Race/Ethnicity

Alaskan Native  
 Asian/Pacific Islander  
 Black  
 Latino/Hispanic  
 Native American  
 Other/Multiple/Unkown  
 White

#### Veteran

#### Referral Source

Self/Family Friend  
 Criminal Justice System  
 Mental Health  
 All Other

Number	Percent
3,508	63.21%
2,042	36.79%
772	13.91%
4,778	86.09%
5	0.09%
129	2.32%
1,082	19.50%
1,108	19.96%
67	1.21%
968	17.44%
3,299	59.44%
306	5.51%
1,938	34.92%
2,211	39.84%
296	5.33%
1,105	19.91%

#### Service Type

Residential  
 Intensive Outpatient  
 Outpatient  
 Methadone

#### Primary Substance Abuse

Alcohol  
 Drugs

#### Health Coverage

#### Pregnant or Parenting

Number	Percent
1,255	22.61%
231	4.16%
2,598	46.81%
242	4.36%
1,691	30.47%
3,859	69.53%
1,035	18.65%
1,981	35.69%

\*Clark County data do not include 126 total client admits from the CDS database. Treatment providers transitioned to a new database, NHIPPS during SFY 07.

## Washoe County\*

**Total Detoxification Admissions**  
**Total Treatment Admissions**  
**Total Admissions**

2005		2006		2007**	
Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
408	15.46%	434	17.17%	290	9.88%
2,231	84.54%	2,093	82.83%	2,644	90.12%
2,639	100.00%	2,527	100.00%	2,934	100.00%

### 2007 DATA

#### Gender

Male  
 Female

#### Age

<=18  
 >18

#### Race/Ethnicity

Alaskan Native  
 Asian/Pacific Islander  
 Black  
 Latino/Hispanic  
 Native American  
 Other/Multiple/Unkown  
 White

#### Veteran

#### Referral Source

Self/Family Friend  
 Criminal Justice System  
 Mental Health  
 All Other

Number	Percent
1,686	57.46%
1,248	42.54%
291	9.92%
2,643	90.08%
4	0.14%
27	0.92%
191	6.51%
403	13.74%
253	8.62%
351	11.96%
2,108	71.85%
116	3.95%
704	23.99%
1,638	55.83%
273	9.30%
319	10.87%

#### Service Type

Residential  
 Intensive Outpatient  
 Outpatient  
 Methadone

#### Primary Substance Abuse

Alcohol  
 Drugs

#### Health Coverage

#### Pregnant or Parenting

Number	Percent
945	32.21%
263	8.96%
1,436	48.94%
0	0.00%
860	29.31%
2,074	70.69%
534	18.20%
1,063	36.23%

\*Washoe County data do not include 126 total client admits from the CDS database. Treatment providers transitioned to a new database, NHIPPS during SFY 07.

\*\*An additional 75 clients were admitted through CDS in Washoe County. Of these clients, 62 were pregnant or parenting.

## Carson City\*

**Total Detoxification Admissions**  
**Total Treatment Admissions**  
**Total Admissions**

2005		2006		2007	
Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
195	20.50%	204	20.80%	157	16.32%
756	79.50%	777	79.20%	805	83.68%
951	100.00%	981	100.00%	962	100.00%

### 2007 DATA

#### Gender

Male  
 Female

#### Age

<=18  
 >18

#### Race/Ethnicity

Alaskan Native  
 Asian/Pacific Islander  
 Black  
 Latino/Hispanic  
 Native American  
 Other/Multiple/Unkown  
 White

#### Veteran

#### Referral Source

Self/Family Friend  
 Criminal Justice System  
 Mental Health  
 All Other

Number	Percent
627	65.18%
335	34.82%
182	18.92%
780	81.08%
0	0.00%
18	1.87%
30	3.12%
100	10.40%
59	6.13%
94	9.77%
761	79.11%
39	4.05%
134	13.93%
698	72.56%
67	6.96%
63	6.55%

#### Service Type

Residential  
 Intensive Outpatient  
 Outpatient  
 Methadone

#### Primary Substance Abuse

Alcohol  
 Drugs

#### Health Coverage

#### Pregnant or Parenting

Number	Percent
275	28.59%
201	20.89%
329	34.20%
0	0.00%
384	39.92%
578	60.08%
178	18.50%
357	37.11%

\*Carson City data do not include 126 total client admits from the CDS database. Treatment providers transitioned to a new database, NHIPPS during SFY 07.

## Churchill County

	2005		2006		2007	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total Detoxification Admissions</b>	8	3.07%	15	6.64%	39	13.45%
<b>Total Treatment Admissions</b>	253	96.93%	211	93.36%	251	86.55%
<b>Total Admissions</b>	261	100.00%	226	100.00%	290	100.00%

### 2007 DATA

	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
<b>Gender</b>			<b>Service Type</b>		
Male	162	55.86%	Residential	88	30.34%
Female	128	44.14%	Intensive Outpatient	2	0.69%
<b>Age</b>			Outpatient	161	55.52%
<=18	32	11.03%	Methadone	0	0.00%
>18	258	88.97%	<b>Primary Substance Abuse</b>		
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>			Alcohol	125	43.10%
Alaskan Native	0	0.00%	Drugs	165	56.90%
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	1.38%	<b>Health Coverage</b>	82	28.28%
Black	2	0.69%	<b>Pregnant or Parenting</b>	101	34.83%
Latino/Hispanic	23	7.93%			
Native American	28	9.66%			
Other/Multiple/Unkown	30	10.34%			
White	232	80.00%			
<b>Veteran</b>	25	8.62%			
<b>Referral Source</b>					
Self/Family Friend	72	24.83%			
Criminal Justice System	168	57.93%			
Mental Health	27	9.31%			
All Other	23	7.93%			

## Douglas County\*

### Total Detoxification Admissions

### Total Treatment Admissions

### Total Admissions

2005		2006		2007	
Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
29	14.15%	44	27.33%	57	13.54%
176	85.85%	117	72.67%	364	86.46%
205	100.00%	161	100.00%	421	100.00%

### 2007 DATA

#### Gender

Male

Female

#### Age

<=18

>18

#### Race/Ethnicity

Alaskan Native

Asian/Pacific Islander

Black

Latino/Hispanic

Native American

Other/Multiple/Unkown

White

#### Veteran

#### Referral Source

Self/Family Friend

Criminal Justice System

Mental Health

All Other

Number	Percent
277	65.80%
144	34.20%
90	21.38%
331	78.62%
1	0.24%
1	0.24%
18	4.28%
32	7.60%
3	0.71%
28	6.65%
370	87.89%
17	4.04%
68	16.15%
310	73.63%
16	3.80%
27	6.41%

#### Service Type

Residential

Intensive Outpatient

Outpatient

Methadone

#### Primary Substance Abuse

Alcohol

Drugs

#### Health Coverage

#### Pregnant or Parenting

Number	Percent
125	29.69%
91	21.62%
148	35.15%
0	0.00%
149	35.39%
272	64.61%
70	16.63%
165	39.19%

\*Douglas County data do not include 126 total client admits from the CDS database. Treatment providers transitioned to a new database, NHIPPS during SFY 07.

## Elko County\*

**Total Detoxification Admissions**  
**Total Treatment Admissions**  
**Total Admissions**

2005		2006		2007	
Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
45	22.06%	36	16.59%	50	16.56%
159	77.94%	181	83.41%	252	83.44%
204	100.00%	217	100.00%	302	100.00%

### 2007 DATA

#### Gender

Male  
 Female

#### Age

<=18  
 >18

#### Race/Ethnicity

Alaskan Native  
 Asian/Pacific Islander  
 Black  
 Latino/Hispanic  
 Native American  
 Other/Multiple/Unkown  
 White

#### Veteran

#### Referral Source

Self/Family Friend  
 Criminal Justice System  
 Mental Health  
 All Other

Number	Percent
204	67.55%
98	32.45%
40	13.25%
262	86.75%
0	0.00%
2	0.66%
5	1.66%
59	19.54%
33	10.93%
44	14.57%
217	71.85%
20	6.62%
72	23.84%
145	48.01%
42	13.91%
43	14.24%

#### Service Type

Residential  
 Intensive Outpatient  
 Outpatient  
 Methadone

#### Primary Substance Abuse

Alcohol  
 Drugs

#### Health Coverage

#### Pregnant or Parenting

Number	Percent
120	39.74%
9	2.98%
123	40.73%
0	0.00%
162	53.64%
140	46.36%
139	46.03%
100	33.11%

\*Elko County data do not include 126 total client admits from the CDS database. Treatment providers transitioned to a new database, NHIPPS during SFY 07.

## Esmeralda County

	2005		2006		2007	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total Detoxification Admissions</b>	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	11.11%
<b>Total Treatment Admissions</b>	3	100.00%	3	100.00%	8	88.89%
<b>Total Admissions</b>	3	100.00%	3	100.00%	9	100.00%

### 2007 DATA

#### Gender

Male  
Female

#### Age

<=18  
>18

#### Race/Ethnicity

Alaskan Native  
Asian/Pacific Islander  
Black  
Latino/Hispanic  
Native American  
Other/Multiple/Unkown  
White

#### Veteran

#### Referral Source

Self/Family Friend  
Criminal Justice System  
Mental Health  
All Other

Number	Percent
3	33.33%
6	66.67%
2	22.22%
7	77.78%
0	0.00%
1	11.11%
0	0.00%
0	0.00%
0	0.00%
1	11.11%
7	77.78%
0	0.00%
2	22.22%
4	44.44%
1	11.11%
2	22.22%

#### Service Type

Residential  
Intensive Outpatient  
Outpatient  
Methadone

#### Primary Substance Abuse

Alcohol  
Drugs

#### Health Coverage

#### Pregnant or Parenting

Number	Percent
5	55.56%
0	0.00%
3	33.33%
0	0.00%
1	11.11%
8	88.89%
5	55.56%
6	66.67%

## Eureka County

	2005		2006		2007	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total Detoxification Admissions</b>	2	16.67%	1	9.09%	1	14.29%
<b>Total Treatment Admissions</b>	10	83.33%	10	90.91%	6	85.71%
<b>Total Admissions</b>	12	100.00%	11	100.00%	7	100.00%

### 2007 DATA

#### Gender

Male  
Female

#### Age

<=18  
>18

#### Race/Ethnicity

Alaskan Native  
Asian/Pacific Islander  
Black  
Latino/Hispanic  
Native American  
Other/Multiple/Unkown  
White

#### Veteran

#### Referral Source

Self/Family Friend  
Criminal Justice System  
Mental Health  
All Other

Number	Percent
4	57.14%
3	42.86%
0	0.00%
7	100.00%
0	0.00%
0	0.00%
0	0.00%
2	28.57%
1	14.29%
2	28.57%
4	57.14%
0	0.00%
2	28.57%
3	42.86%
0	0.00%
2	28.57%

#### Service Type

Residential  
Intensive Outpatient  
Outpatient  
Methadone

#### Primary Substance Abuse

Alcohol  
Drugs

#### Health Coverage

#### Pregnant or Parenting

Number	Percent
2	28.57%
0	0.00%
4	57.14%
0	0.00%
7	100.00%
0	0.00%
5	71.43%
6	85.71%

## Humboldt County

	2005		2006		2007	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total Detoxification Admissions</b>	5	6.41%	3	6.12%	9	3.83%
<b>Total Treatment Admissions</b>	73	93.59%	46	93.88%	226	96.17%
<b>Total Admissions</b>	78	100.00%	49	100.00%	235	100.00%

### 2007 DATA

#### Gender

Male  
Female

#### Age

<=18  
>18

#### Race/Ethnicity

Alaskan Native  
Asian/Pacific Islander  
Black  
Latino/Hispanic  
Native American  
Other/Multiple/Unkown  
White

#### Veteran

#### Referral Source

Self/Family Friend  
Criminal Justice System  
Mental Health  
All Other

Number	Percent
145	61.70%
90	38.30%
56	23.83%
179	76.17%
0	0.00%
5	2.13%
5	2.13%
44	18.72%
20	8.51%
38	16.17%
167	71.06%
8	3.40%
19	8.09%
192	81.70%
17	7.23%
7	2.98%

#### Service Type

Residential  
Intensive Outpatient  
Outpatient  
Methadone

#### Primary Substance Abuse

Alcohol  
Drugs

#### Health Coverage

#### Pregnant or Parenting

Number	Percent
39	16.60%
4	1.70%
183	77.87%
0	0.00%
93	39.57%
142	60.43%
89	37.87%
107	45.53%

## Lander County

	2005		2006		2007	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total Detoxification Admissions</b>	1	3.70%	1	3.45%	6	8.96%
<b>Total Treatment Admissions</b>	26	96.30%	28	96.55%	61	91.04%
<b>Total Admissions</b>	27	100.00%	29	100.00%	67	100.00%

### 2007 DATA

	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
<b>Gender</b>			<b>Service Type</b>		
Male	38	56.72%	Residential	27	40.30%
Female	29	43.28%	Intensive Outpatient	1	1.49%
<b>Age</b>			Outpatient	33	49.25%
<=18	14	20.90%	Methadone	0	0.00%
>18	53	79.10%	<b>Primary Substance Abuse</b>		
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>			Alcohol	29	43.28%
Alaskan Native	0	0.00%	Drugs	38	56.72%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.00%	<b>Health Coverage</b>	20	29.85%
Black	1	1.49%	<b>Pregnant or Parenting</b>	20	29.85%
Latino/Hispanic	11	16.42%			
Native American	8	11.94%			
Other/Multiple/Unkown	7	10.45%			
White	51	76.12%			
<b>Veteran</b>	2	2.99%			
<b>Referral Source</b>					
Self/Family Friend	15	22.39%			
Criminal Justice System	47	70.15%			
Mental Health	3	4.48%			
All Other	2	2.99%			

## Lincoln County

	2005		2006		2007	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total Detoxification Admissions</b>	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
<b>Total Treatment Admissions</b>	15	100.00%	10	100.00%	13	100.00%
<b>Total Admissions</b>	15	100.00%	10	100.00%	13	100.00%

### 2007 DATA

#### Gender

Male

Female

#### Age

<=18

>18

#### Race/Ethnicity

Alaskan Native

Asian/Pacific Islander

Black

Latino/Hispanic

Native American

Other/Multiple/Unkown

White

#### Veteran

#### Referral Source

Self/Family Friend

Criminal Justice System

Mental Health

All Other

Number	Percent
6	46.15%
7	53.85%
1	7.69%
12	92.31%
0	0.00%
0	0.00%
1	7.69%
1	7.69%
1	7.69%
1	7.69%
10	76.92%
0	0.00%
1	7.69%
5	38.46%
7	53.85%
0	0.00%

#### Service Type

Residential

Intensive Outpatient

Outpatient

Methadone

#### Primary Substance Abuse

Alcohol

Drugs

#### Health Coverage

#### Pregnant or Parenting

Number	Percent
2	15.38%
0	0.00%
11	84.62%
0	0.00%
4	30.77%
9	69.23%
4	30.77%
7	53.85%

## Lyon County\*

**Total Detoxification Admissions**  
**Total Treatment Admissions**  
**Total Admissions**

2005		2006		2007	
Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
30	8.04%	58	13.94%	58	9.78%
343	91.96%	358	86.06%	535	90.22%
373	100.00%	416	100.00%	593	100.00%

### 2007 DATA

#### Gender

Male  
Female

#### Age

<=18  
>18

#### Race/Ethnicity

Alaskan Native  
Asian/Pacific Islander  
Black  
Latino/Hispanic  
Native American  
Other/Multiple/Unkown  
White

#### Veteran

#### Referral Source

Self/Family Friend  
Criminal Justice System  
Mental Health  
All Other

Number	Percent
369	62.23%
224	37.77%
103	17.37%
490	82.63%
1	0.17%
2	0.34%
6	1.01%
61	10.29%
20	3.37%
54	9.11%
511	86.17%
31	5.23%
59	9.95%
482	81.28%
29	4.89%
23	3.88%

#### Service Type

Residential  
Intensive Outpatient  
Outpatient  
Methadone

#### Primary Substance Abuse

Alcohol  
Drugs

#### Health Coverage

#### Pregnant or Parenting

Number	Percent
138	23.27%
26	4.38%
371	62.56%
0	0.00%
274	46.21%
319	53.79%
169	28.50%
291	49.07%

\*Lyon County data do not include 126 total client admits from the CDS database. Treatment providers transitioned to a new database, NHIPPS during SFY 07. .

# Statewide Nevada

## Mineral County\*\*\*

**Total Detoxification Admissions**  
**Total Treatment Admissions**  
**Total Admissions**

2005		2006		2007	
Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1	2.56%	6	12.50%	1	1.96%
38	97.44%	42	87.50%	50	98.04%
39	100.00%	48	100.00%	51	100.00%

### 2007 DATA

#### Gender

Male  
 Female

#### Age

<=18  
 >18

#### Race/Ethnicity

Alaskan Native  
 Asian/Pacific Islander  
 Black  
 Latino/Hispanic  
 Native American  
 Other/Multiple/Unkown  
 White

#### Veteran

#### Referral Source

Self/Family Friend  
 Criminal Justice System  
 Mental Health  
 All Other

Number	Percent
26	50.98%
25	49.02%
14	27.45%
37	72.55%
0	0.00%
0	0.00%
7	13.73%
8	15.69%
13	25.49%
8	15.69%
23	45.10%
7	13.73%
18	35.29%
23	45.10%
5	9.80%
5	9.80%

#### Service Type

Residential  
 Intensive Outpatient  
 Outpatient  
 Methadone

#### Primary Substance Abuse

Alcohol  
 Drugs

#### Health Coverage

#### Pregnant or Parenting

Number	Percent
19	37.25%
4	7.84%
27	52.94%
0	0.00%
31	60.78%
20	39.22%
23	45.10%
26	50.98%

\*Mineral County data do not include 126 total client admits from the CDS database. Treatment providers transitioned to a new database, NHIPPS during SFY 07.

## Nye County\*

	2005		2006		2007**	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total Detoxification Admissions</b>	10	8.06%	9	7.03%	18	5.16%
<b>Total Treatment Admissions</b>	114	91.94%	119	92.97%	331	94.84%
<b>Total Admissions</b>	124	100.00%	128	100.00%	349	100.00%

### 2007 DATA

#### Gender

Male

Female

#### Age

<=18

>18

#### Race/Ethnicity

Alaskan Native

Asian/Pacific Islander

Black

Latino/Hispanic

Native American

Other/Multiple/Unkown

White

#### Veteran

#### Referral Source

Self/Family Friend

Criminal Justice System

Mental Health

All Other

Number	Percent
187	53.58%
162	46.42%
133	38.11%
216	61.89%
0	0.00%
0	0.00%
10	2.87%
43	12.32%
14	4.01%
38	10.89%
287	82.23%
9	2.58%
67	19.20%
207	59.31%
40	11.46%
35	10.03%

#### Service Type

Residential

Intensive Outpatient

Outpatient

Methadone

#### Primary Substance Abuse

Alcohol

Drugs

#### Health Coverage

#### Pregnant or Parenting

Number	Percent
84	24.07%
8	2.29%
239	68.48%
0	0.00%
97	27.79%
252	72.21%
127	36.39%
160	45.85%

\*Nye County data do not include 126 total client admits from the CDS database. Treatment providers transitioned to a new database, NHIPPS during SFY 07.

\*\*An additional 16 clients were admitted through CDS in Nye County.

## Pershing County\*

	2005		2006		2007	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total Detoxification Admissions</b>	1	5.56%	2	4.44%	2	3.08%
<b>Total Treatment Admissions</b>	17	94.44%	43	95.56%	63	96.92%
<b>Total Admissions</b>	18	100.00%	45	100.00%	65	100.00%

### 2007 DATA

	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
<b>Gender</b>			<b>Service Type</b>		
Male	34	52.31%	Residential	11	16.92%
Female	31	47.69%	Intensive Outpatient	0	0.00%
<b>Age</b>			Outpatient	52	80.00%
<=18	7	10.77%	Methadone	0	0.00%
>18	58	89.23%	<b>Primary Substance Abuse</b>		
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>			Alcohol	25	38.46%
Alaskan Native	1	1.54%	Drugs	40	61.54%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.00%	<b>Health Coverage</b>	21	32.31%
Black	0	0.00%	<b>Pregnant or Parenting</b>	34	52.31%
Latino/Hispanic	16	24.62%			
Native American	10	15.38%			
Other/Multiple/Unkown	10	15.38%			
White	45	69.23%			
<b>Veteran</b>	2	3.08%			
<b>Referral Source</b>					
Self/Family Friend	7	10.77%			
Criminal Justice System	51	78.46%			
Mental Health	4	6.15%			
All Other	3	4.62%			

\*Pershing County data do not include 126 client admits from the CDS database. Treatment providers transitioned to a new database, NHIPPS during SFY 07.



## Storey County



	2005		2006		2007	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total Detoxification Admissions</b>	4	36.36%	3	17.65%	5	16.67%
<b>Total Treatment Admissions</b>	7	63.64%	14	82.35%	25	83.33%
<b>Total Admissions</b>	11	100.00%	17	100.00%	30	100.00%

### 2007 DATA

#### Gender

Male

Female

#### Age

<=18

>18

#### Race/Ethnicity

Alaskan Native

Asian/Pacific Islander

Black

Latino/Hispanic

Native American

Other/Multiple/Unkown

White

#### Veteran

#### Referral Source

Self/Family Friend

Criminal Justice System

Mental Health

All Other

Number	Percent
22	73.33%
8	26.67%
1	3.33%
29	96.67%
0	0.00%
0	0.00%
0	0.00%
0	0.00%
2	6.67%
0	0.00%
28	93.33%
0	0.00%
4	13.33%
18	60.00%
3	10.00%
5	16.67%

#### Service Type

Residential

Intensive Outpatient

Outpatient

Methadone

#### Primary Substance Abuse

Alcohol

Drugs

#### Health Coverage

#### Pregnant or Parenting

Number	Percent
8	26.67%
2	6.67%
15	50.00%
0	0.00%
11	36.67%
19	63.33%
7	23.33%
12	40.00%

## White Pine County

	2005		2006		2007	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total Detoxification Admissions</b>	5	20.00%	1	2.70%	10	12.50%
<b>Total Treatment Admissions</b>	20	80.00%	36	97.30%	70	87.50%
<b>Total Admissions</b>	25	100.00%	37	100.00%	80	100.00%

### 2007 DATA

#### Gender

Male  
Female

#### Age

<=18  
>18

#### Race/Ethnicity

Alaskan Native  
Asian/Pacific Islander  
Black  
Latino/Hispanic  
Native American  
Other/Multiple/Unkown  
White

#### Veteran

#### Referral Source

Self/Family Friend  
Criminal Justice System  
Mental Health  
All Other

Number	Percent
51	63.75%
29	36.25%
23	28.75%
57	71.25%
0	0.00%
0	0.00%
0	0.00%
6	7.50%
5	6.25%
6	7.50%
69	86.25%
4	5.00%
18	22.50%
50	62.50%
6	7.50%
6	7.50%

#### Service Type

Residential  
Intensive Outpatient  
Outpatient  
Methadone

#### Primary Substance Abuse

Alcohol  
Drugs

#### Health Coverage

#### Pregnant or Parenting

Number	Percent
27	33.75%
8	10.00%
35	43.75%
0	0.00%
32	40.00%
48	60.00%
32	40.00%
44	55.00%

## Out of State or Unknown

	2005		2006		2007	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total Detoxification Admissions</b>	119	41.46%	54	32.93%	94	17.60%
<b>Total Treatment Admissions</b>	168	58.54%	110	67.07%	440	82.40%
<b>Total Admissions</b>	287	100.00%	164	100.00%	534	100.00%

### 2007 DATA

#### Gender

Male  
Female

#### Age

<=18  
>18

#### Race/Ethnicity

Alaskan Native  
Asian/Pacific Islander  
Black  
Latino/Hispanic  
Native American  
Other/Multiple/Unkown  
White

#### Veteran

#### Referral Source

Self/Family Friend  
Criminal Justice System  
Mental Health  
All Other

Number	Percent
336	62.92%
198	37.08%
20	3.75%
514	96.25%
2	0.37%
1	0.19%
22	4.12%
69	12.92%
23	4.31%
36	6.74%
450	84.27%
42	7.87%
149	27.90%
230	43.07%
88	16.48%
67	12.55%

#### Service Type

Residential  
Intensive Outpatient  
Outpatient  
Methadone

#### Primary Substance Abuse

Alcohol  
Drugs

#### Health Coverage

#### Pregnant or Parenting

Number	Percent
216	40.45%
64	11.99%
160	29.96%
0	0.00%
237	44.38%
297	55.62%
133	24.91%
138	25.84%

# Appendix: Macro Telephone Survey – Table of Survey Benchmarks / Contact Information

The entire appendix that includes responses to all survey questions may be obtained by contacting the Substance Abuse Prevention Treatment Agency (SAPTA). Please note that the appendix survey responses are provided in a raw form as output from SPSS (statistical software) and require some technical expertise or at least familiarity with SPSS files to utilize well.

## INTERVIEWING PROTOCOL

Strata	Target	Actual Completes
Washoe	384	<b>384</b>
Humbolt, Pershing, Lander	384	<b>383</b>
Churchill	384	<b>545</b>
Douglas	384	<b>409</b>
Carson City	384	<b>391</b>
Storey, Lyon, Mineral	384	<b>477</b>
Esmerelda, Nye	384	<b>406</b>
Elko	384	<b>405</b>
Eureka, White Pine, Lincoln	384	<b>430</b>
Clark	384	<b>383</b>
Hispanic surname sample	384	<b>435</b>
Total	4,224	4,648

**INTERVIEWS BY LANGUAGE & STRATA**

Strata	English	Spanish
Washoe	373	<b>11</b>
Humbolt, Pershing, Lander	378	<b>5</b>
Churchill	541	<b>4</b>
Douglas	405	<b>4</b>
Carson City	384	<b>7</b>
Storey, Lyon, Mineral	469	<b>8</b>
Esmerelda, Nye	405	<b>1</b>
Elko	393	<b>12</b>
Eureka, White Pine, Lincoln	428	<b>2</b>
Clark	350	<b>33</b>
Hispanic surname sample	268	<b>167</b>
Total	4,394	254

**RESPONSE & REFUSAL RATES BY STRATA**

Strata	Casro Rate	Cooperation Rate	Refusal Rate	Refusal Conversion Rate
Washoe	33.18%	60.28%	5.22%	<b>9.45%</b>
Humbolt, Pershing, Lander	45.15%	68.44%	4.16%	<b>13.45%</b>
Churchill	42.85%	68.22%	7.17%	<b>16.88%</b>
Douglas	38.53%	67.74%	5.13%	<b>11.75%</b>
Carson City	36.55%	60.03%	6.23%	<b>11.51%</b>
Storey,Lyon, Mineral	39.76%	64.92%	6.24%	<b>12.41%</b>
Esmerelda, Nye	36.98%	62.83%	6.79%	<b>11.86%</b>
Elko	40.27%	65.70%	5.29%	<b>13.86%</b>
Eureka, White Pine, Lincoln	44.87%	68.45%	5.15%	<b>14.48%</b>
Clark	34.07%	61.24%	4.97%	<b>9.73%</b>
Hispanic surname sample	17.76%	52.00%	6.41%	<b>7.28%</b>
Overall	36.10%	63.29%	5.66%	11.45%

Agency/Organization Name	Contact & Title	Address	Phone & Email
Nevada Prevention Resource Center	Asteriadis, Stephanie	WRB 1021 MS/284 University of Nevada, Reno Reno, NV 89557	775-784-6336 866-784-6336 775-527-0704 <a href="mailto:sasteriadis@casat.org">sasteriadis@casat.org</a>
Department of Child & Family Services, Nevada State Juvenile Justice Programs Office	Bartos, Kathy Grants & Projects Analyst II	4126 Technology Way, 3 <sup>rd</sup> Floor Carson City, NV 89706	775-684-7294 <a href="mailto:kgbartos@dcfs.state.nv.us">kgbartos@dcfs.state.nv.us</a>
Nevada State Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Agency	Burden, Stevie Health Program Specialist II	4126 Technology Way, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor Carson City, NV 89706	775-684-4080 <a href="mailto:sburden@sapta.nv.gov">sburden@sapta.nv.gov</a>
Nevada State Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Agency	Canfield, Maria Agency Director	4126 Technology Way, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor Carson City, NV 89706	775-684-4190 <a href="mailto:mcanfield@sapta.nv.gov">mcanfield@sapta.nv.gov</a>
Nevada State Health Division Abstinence-Only Education Coordinator	Cowee, Jessica Health Program Specialist I	3427 Goni Road Suite 108 Carson City, NV 89706	775-684-4256 <a href="mailto:jcowee@nvhd.state.nv.us">jcowee@nvhd.state.nv.us</a>
Nevada State Health Division – Maternal Child Health Services	Devine, Kyle Health Program Specialist II	3427 Goni Road Suite 108 Carson City, NV 89706	775-684-4264 <a href="mailto:kdevine@nvhd.state.nv.us">kdevine@nvhd.state.nv.us</a>
Nevada State Bureau of Community Health, Communicable Disease Control – Chronic Disease Manager	Herst, Charlene Health Program Manager II	505 E. King St., #103 Carson City, NV 89701	775-684-5914 <a href="mailto:cherst@nvhd.state.nv.us">cherst@nvhd.state.nv.us</a>
Statewide Partnership	Linda Lang Coordinator	4380 Ramuda Circle Carson City, NV 89701	775-882-6674 <a href="mailto:dlhlang@pyramid.net">dlhlang@pyramid.net</a>
Nevada State Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Agency	Kailash, Vidya Health Program Specialist I	4126 Technology Way, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor Carson City, NV 89706	775-684-4066 <a href="mailto:vkailash@sapta.nv.gov">vkailash@sapta.nv.gov</a>
CSAP s Western CAPT Nevada Liaison	Sheehan, Denise Prevention Application Management Coordinator	CSAP s Western Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies – Univ. of Nevada, Reno -- CASAT/Mail Stop 279 Reno, Nevada 89557-0258	775-682-7441 <a href="mailto:dsheehan@casat.org">dsheehan@casat.org</a>
Nevada State Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Agency	Wolf, Tonya Health Program Specialist I	4126 Technology Way, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor Carson City, NV 89706	775-684-4190 <a href="mailto:twolf@sapta.nv.gov">twolf@sapta.nv.gov</a>

Coalition Name	COUNTIES	Director	Address	Phone & Email
The BEST Coalition Corporation	Clark	Sandy Wallace	3075 E. Flamingo Rd., 100A Las Vegas, NV 89121	702-385-0684 <a href="mailto:swallace@bestcoalition.com">swallace@bestcoalition.com</a>
Churchill Community Coalition	Churchill	Dennis Lee	97 Whitaker Lane Fallon, NV 89406	775-423-7433 <a href="mailto:dlee@churchillcoalition.org">dlee@churchillcoalition.org</a>
Carson City Community Council on Youth	Carson City	Eric Ohlson	P.O. Box 613 Carson City, NV 89702	775-841-4730 <a href="mailto:eric@ccoy.org">eric@ccoy.org</a>
Goshen-7 <sup>th</sup> Judicial District d.b.a. Eastern Nevada Communities Coalition	White Pine Eureka Lincoln	Belinda Thompson	1117 Tumbleweed Ave. Las Vegas, NV 89106	702-880-4357 <a href="mailto:goshencoalition@aol.com">goshencoalition@aol.com</a>
Frontier Community Coalition	Humboldt & Pershing & Lander	Jaclyn Lafferty	P.O. Box 2123 Winnemucca, NV 89446	775-623-6382 <a href="mailto:info@frontiercommunity.org">info@frontiercommunity.org</a>
Goshen Community Development Coalition	Clark	Belinda Thompson	1117 Tumbleweed Ave. Las Vegas, NV 89106	702-880-4357 <a href="mailto:goshencoalition@aol.com">goshencoalition@aol.com</a>
Healthy Communities Coalition of Lyon & Storey	Lyon, Storey & Mineral	Christy McGill	P.O. Box 517 Dayton, NV 89403	775-246-7550 <a href="mailto:cmcgill@healthycomm.org">cmcgill@healthycomm.org</a>
Join Together Northern Nevada Washoe Coalition	Washoe	Kevin Quint	1325 Airmotive Way, #325 Reno, NV 89502	775-324-7557 <a href="mailto:kquint@jtnn.org">kquint@jtnn.org</a>
Luz Community Development Coalition	Serving Latinos in Clark Co	Olga Mendoza	1117 Tumbleweed Ave. Las Vegas, NV 89106	702-880-4357 <a href="mailto:olgam1998@yahoo.com">olgam1998@yahoo.com</a>
Nye Communities Coalition	Nye & Esmeralda	Stacy Smith	2280 E. Calvada Blvd., #103 Pahrump, NV 89048	775-727-9970 <a href="mailto:stacy@nyeccc.org">stacy@nyeccc.org</a>
Partners Allied for Community Excellence	Elko	Cathy McAdoo	249 Third Street Elko, NV 89801	775-777-3451 <a href="mailto:pacecoalition@frontiernet.net">pacecoalition@frontiernet.net</a>
Partnership of Community Resources Inc.	Douglas	Cheryl Bricker	P.O. Box 651 Minden, NV 89423	775-782-8611 <a href="mailto:pctbricker@partnership-resource.org">pctbricker@partnership-resource.org</a> <a href="mailto:pchrhigginson@partnership-resource.org">pchrhigginson@partnership-resource.org</a>
Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada d.b.a. Statewide Native American Coalition	Statewide	Monty Williams	680 Greenbrae Drive, Ste 265 Sparks, NV 89431	775-741-0716 <a href="mailto:mwilliams@oasisol.com">mwilliams@oasisol.com</a>



